



Daily Report—

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-203
Thursday
20 October 1988

Daily Report

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FBIS-EAS-88-203

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20 October 1988

NOTICE TO READERS: For the three months beginning in November, material formerly appearing in the JPRS EAST ASIA/KOREA and EAST ASIA/JAPAN REPORTS will instead be published on a trial basis in the FBIS EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT.

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Cambodian Working Group 3-Day Meeting Ends

Agrees To Meet Again in December

*BK2010004688 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0000 GMT 20 Oct 88*

[Text] We have just received this report. The working group of the Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] has agreed to hold its second meeting, scheduled for December this year.

John Louhanapessy, chairman of the JIM working group from Indonesia, told newsmen after closing the last session half an hour ago that the second JIM working group is scheduled for 23 December either in Bogor or Jakarta. The meeting will further seek a convergence of views toward a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem.

AFP Notes Lack of Progress

*BK2010012288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0110
20 Oct 88*

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 20 (AFP)—Regional talks on Cambodia ended here Thursday after an all-night session which failed to bring any progress on peace for the war-torn nation, delegates said.

Several delegates blamed Vietnam for the lack of progress, and said a timetable for Hanoi's withdrawal of troops from Cambodia was a main sticking point.

Vietnam also demanded that its pullout be linked to ensuring that the former Khmer Rouge leadership did not return to power and to ending military aid to Cambodian resistance factions.

The Khmer Rouge are held responsible for the death of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during their 1975 to early 1979 rule.

"Vietnam would not budge on any questions," said Singapore's chief delegate, Ambassador to Indonesia Barry Desker.

Vietnamese delegates refused to comment.

They referred questions to host Indonesia, whose chief delegate John Louhanapessy explained the failure of the working group to achieve concrete results by saying: "Both sides were trying to sell their ideas."

Participants agreed to hold another session of the working group in Jakarta in mid-December to discuss the same issues, and to aim toward a ministerial-level conference before the end of January.

Participating were officials from two resistance factions loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former conservative Premier Son Sann, the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government, Vietnam, Laos and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The Khmer Rouge, the third resistance faction, did not attend, although they took part in the first regional conference in Bogor, Indonesia, last July, which set up the working group.

VOK Reports Press Communique

*BK2010081488 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Oct 88*

[Station Correspondent Pol Ham's 20 October dispatch from Jakarta—recorded]

[Text] The informal meeting held in Jakarta by the working group to resolve the Cambodian problem ended at 0615 this Thursday morning [20 October] after making thorough discussions on the report on this 3-day meeting and its press communique.

The 3d day of the meeting began at 1000 on Tuesday and lasted till 0615 on Thursday interrupted only by meal breaks at noon and in the evening, meaning that it worked throughout the night from dusk to dawn.

The meeting decided that there may be a second meeting of the working group in mid-December, before the second Jakarta informal meeting in January 1989.

Here is my unofficial translation from English of the press communique which the meeting distributed to journalists at the end of the session. I would like to stress that journalists had waited for the news about the outcome of the meeting from 1500 last Wednesday till 0615 this morning.

Text of the press communique:

1. In compliance with the resolution of the Jakarta informal meeting on the Cambodian issue in Bogor, a working group made up of high-ranking officials from the parties attending the Jakarta informal meeting met in Jakarta from 17 to 20 October 1988.

2. The working group discussed various points contained in Paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 of the Jakarta informal meeting chairman's declaration, with special emphasis on two interrelated major points, namely the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia within the framework of the search for a Cambodian solution, the prevention of the return and implementation of the Pol Pot regime's policy of genocide, and the assurance that there will be an end to all foreign interference and external arms supply to the opposition forces in Cambodia.

The meeting also saw the need to set a timetable for bringing into existence an effective international presence to supervise this process.

3. The working group will resume its work in another session to examine other possibilities for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. It proposes the convening of the second Jakarta informal meeting in Jakarta in the 3d week of January, 1989. The second meeting of the working group might be held from 12 to 14 December 1988.

Made in Jakarta, 20 October 1988.

Daily Comments on SRV Walkout

BK2010024588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Oct 88 p 6

[Editorial: "Vietnam Walkout Defies Peace Hope"]

[Text] For once we hope that an official of our Foreign Ministry is wrong. The official spoke after Vietnamese diplomats walked out of a technical discussion of Kampuchean peace plans in Jakarta on Tuesday. "The walkout shows that meeting has failed and a second Jakarta Informal Meeting [JIM] won't take place," said the Foreign Ministry source.

There is no doubt the official spoke both with good intention and foresight. It is a downright shame that the officials of Vietnam's Foreign Ministry who ordered the take-it-or-leave-it ultimatum illustrated by the walkout do not show the same. Their action on Tuesday in boycotting the afternoon session of the technical talks was uncalled for, unnecessary and disruptive.

The Vietnamese boycott of the JIM talks came after the Hanoi delegation tabled the Vietnamese proposal on peace in Kampuchea. This, in short, calls for a direct link between a Vietnamese military withdrawal from Kampuchea and a cessation of all aid to the resistance forces who are battling the Hanoi occupation force. Vietnam had made this proposal before.

On the face of it, the proposal is nonsense. It equates the invasion, attempted colonisation and military occupation of Kampuchea to resistance against such actions. Nevertheless, it is Vietnam's beginning bargaining point, and the proposal has undergone serious study by all

parties concerned. Tuesday's abrupt, unsignalled walkout over the lunch hour by Vietnamese officials sets back the Kampuchean peace timetable.

It has not set it back irrevocably, however. The Kampuchean parties and the six members of ASEAN all hope to see the Hanoi delegation back at the talks as soon as possible. None of them has adopted a take-it-or-leave-it attitude. The opinions of all parties, directly or indirectly concerned with the Kampuchean tragedy, have been welcomed at JIM and elsewhere. Vietnam, most assuredly a direct participant in Kampuchean affairs at the moment, is a necessary party to any attempts to forge a political settlement.

This is why, presumably, our Foreign Ministry official was pessimistic about the JIM. Without Hanoi participation, talks on Kampuchea are virtually futile. The Vietnamese army is the only foreign military force participating in the conflict. That participation, of course, is the root of the entire, 10-year-old Kampuchean problem.

Everybody makes mistakes, and Vietnam made a big one on Tuesday. It is not too late to rectify it quickly. Hanoi should resume participation in JIM, and in any other discussions, formal or informal, on the problem that it made for Kampuchea and its neighbours. Diplomats of all countries should explain to Vietnam that JIM is—as its name specifies—an informal meeting to discuss and explore the possibilities of a settlement in Kampuchea that would be fair to everyone.

No person and no country has yet contradicted Vietnam's claim to a security interest in Kampuchea. But Hanoi, by continuing its military occupation of the country and its refusal to participate in JIM technical talks, is disputing the right of others to be interested—including those Kampuchean citizens who oppose the Vietnamese presence in their country.

We all in this area deserve better from Hanoi than a walkout. With a little thought, we hope Hanoi will agree. The second round of high-level discussions within the context of JIM is scheduled tentatively for early next year. Vietnam should be a willing, eager and amenable participant.

A reversal of their walkout decision will make one of our Foreign Ministry officials wrong. We're sure he'll be delighted.

Japan

Uno Asks U.S. to Turn Down Rice Petition

OW1910112288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT
19 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno asked U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield Wednesday to help turn down a Rice Millers Association (RMA) petition which calls for U.S. Government action to force Japan to liberalize its rice imports.

Mansfield, talking with Uno over lunch for two hours, promised to report Uno's request to Washington, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Uno, who invited Mansfield to the Foreign Ministry's Iikura Guesthouse, urged the American envoy to take a bold stance against the RMA petition in order to maintain good relations between Japan and the United States, the officials said.

The foreign minister reaffirmed that Japan is ready to join talks over the rice trade issue at the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks, the officials said.

Mansfield, the former U.S. Senate majority leader, was quoted as saying that he fully understood Japan's position on the matter.

The RMA and the Rice Council for Market Development (RCMD) filed the petition with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative on September 14.

Claiming Japan's rice import ban runs counter to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the two American groups asked the U.S. Government to impose punitive measures if Japan refuses to open up its rice market in four years time.

U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter is required to decide on the petition by the end of October.

Meanwhile, Uno also asked Mansfield to allow Japanese fishing vessels to resume salmon fishing operations in the U.S. 200-mile economic zone, the officials said.

Uno and Mansfield also covered economic assistance to the Philippines and the Soviet economic strategy toward the Pacific region, they said.

Uno told Mansfield that Japan will do everything it can do to help establish peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

The American ambassador was quoted as saying that the United States will respect South Korean President NoH Tae-u's peace initiatives and will maintain close contact with Japan over the Korean situation.

Uno and Mansfield both welcomed No's speech Tuesday at the United Nations General Assembly session, the officials said.

No, in the first speech ever given by a South Korean head of state to the world body, proposed the holding of a consultative conference among the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Japan and North and South Korea on establishing peace to the region.

Group Rejects Rice Import Liberalization

OW2010130788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT
20 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—A private study group of experts, in a rebuttal to demands from abroad for liberalization of Japan's rice imports, called Thursday for maintaining the government's control over rice production and supply in this country.

However, the group, formed by the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (Zenchu), also asked Japanese farmers and cooperatives to urgently strive for reduction of cost and enhancement of productivity in anticipation of increasing pressure from abroad for liberalization.

In a report submitted to Zenchu, the group, led by Natsuki Kanazawa, professor emeritus at the University of Tokyo, endorsed the government's policy of self-supply. It is desirable to ensure a stable supply of rice through domestic production, it said.

The government, while maintaining the existing staple food control system, should work for greater flexibility and improvement in the rice distribution system, the group said.

The group will set up a working team to draw up recommendations on specific measures by the middle of next month.

It said the government should continue to buy a necessary minimum amount of rice from farmers to provide against crop failures and other emergencies.

Under the present system, the government buys most of the domestic rice crop and supplies the rice to consumers for less than what it pays to the farmers.

U.S. Decision on Salmon Fishing Protested

OW1910152488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1354 GMT
19 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Top officials of the Federation of Japan Salmon Fisheries Cooperative Associations urged U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield Wednesday to help repeal Washington's move to bar Japanese salmon fishing operations in the U.S. 200-mile zone in the Northern Pacific.

Mansfield replied that he understood the Japanese position, and will relay it to the U.S. State Department, a federation spokesman said.

Earlier in the day, the officials staged a protest rally, in which they strongly criticized the U.S. decision to restrict the fishing rights of Japanese in U.S. territorial waters.

The U.S. Supreme Court recently handed down a ruling supporting an injunction against Japanese mothership-based salmon fishing inside the 200-mile zone.

The injunction was sought by conservationist groups in connection with the accidental catching of fur seals by Japanese salmon fishermen.

Revision of Nuclear Cooperation Accord Approved

OW1810092888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT
18 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—The government approved a revision of a nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States on Tuesday to allow plutonium to be brought to Japan in ships.

Diplomatic notes on the agreement are to be exchanged with the United States on Tuesday in Washington.

The agreement allows Japan to choose between air transport of plutonium loaded in specially designed crash-proof casks, and escorted shipments by sea.

Precautions to protect the highly radioactive substance, which can be used in nuclear weapons, include:

- use of a designated ship with an armed officer on board,
- selection of a "safe" direct route with no port calls,
- accompaniment by an armed escort vessel,
- provision of an onboard information system that constantly conveys to the shipping office details of the vessel's location and the condition of the plutonium container.

Japan is expected to use personnel and vessels provided by the Maritime Safety Agency to protect the ship. Under Japan's constitutional restraints, members of the Self-Defense Forces may not be dispatched on overseas missions.

Shipments of the plutonium recovered in France and Britain from spent nuclear fuel in plants are to begin in 1992.

The material is for use in nuclear reactors.

Details of the shipments are to be decided next fall.

Kunihiro To Hold Trade Consultations in Moscow

OW2010094888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT
20 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—Japan and the Soviet Union will hold consultations on bilateral trade and economy in Moscow on Tuesday and Wednesday, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Michihiko Kunihiro, deputy foreign minister, will lead the Japanese delegation and Yuriy Nikolayevich Chumakov, deputy minister for foreign economic relations, will head the Soviet side.

The two sides will exchange views on the current two-way trade trends and wide range of economic relations between the two countries.

PRC Cancels Treaty Anniversary Ceremony

OW2010060988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT
20 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—China has canceled a ceremony scheduled in Beijing on Sunday to mark the 10th anniversary of the coming to force of the Japan-China peace and amity treaty.

China informed Japan of this after two Japanese politicians, Masayoshi Ito and Takeo Fukuda, canceled a scheduled visit to China to attend the event.

Both Ito and Fukuda called off the trip because of Emperor Hirohito's illness.

The 87-year-old Emperor has been seriously ill since vomiting a large amount of blood on September 19.

Fukuda was Japan's prime minister when Japan and China concluded the treaty in 1978.

Ito, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party's decision-making Executive Council, currently heads a parliamentary group for the promotion of Japan-China friendship.

Ito was a close associate of the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. Ohira was the foreign minister under then Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka who visited China in 1972 to restore diplomatic ties between the two countries.

Government Praises North Korean UN Speech

OW2010062388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0439 GMT
20 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—Japan appreciates North Korea's fresh approach toward an inter-Korean summit meeting as proposed by South Korean President No Tae-u, government sources said Thursday.

The sources were commenting on North Korean Deputy Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu's speech at the United Nations General Assembly session on Wednesday. Kang welcomed No's proposal for a summit but failed to respond to another proposal for holding a six-way peace conference among the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Japan, and North and South Korea.

The sources said they appreciated Kang's speech in that he avoided Pyongyang's well-worn diatribes against South Korea, the U.S. and Japan.

There appears to be a momentum to build an international environment to exchange views without mutual denunciations, they said.

Four North Korean Nationals Allowed Entry
OW1910152788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1310 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Four North Koreans were allowed to enter Japan on business Tuesday under permission granted by the Justice Ministry, ministry sources said Wednesday.

Except for seamen, they were the first North Koreans to be allowed into Japan since Tokyo lifted a package of sanctions against Pyongyang last month.

The sanctions were imposed in connection with the alleged North Korean downing of a South Korean airliner with 115 people on board near Burma last November.

The four will stay in Japan until the end of this month.

However, the sources quoted immigration officials as saying Japan will not allow North Koreans to enter Japan for political purposes.

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives
OW2010053488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani arrived in Tokyo on Thursday for a 3-day visit, the Foreign Ministry said.

Lavasani will meet Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno on Friday to exchange views on the international situation, including the deadlock truce negotiations in the Iran-Iraq War.

Lavasani will leave for China on Saturday.

Nigerian Minister Asks for More Aid
OW1910123988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0949 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Nigerian Foreign Minister Ike Nwachukwu told Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Wednesday that his country needs greater economic assistance from Japan to help ease its financial difficulties.

Foreign Ministry officials quoted Nwachukwu as telling Takeshita that Nigeria faces many difficulties due to the decline of oil prices.

Nwachukwu, in a 35-minute courtesy call on Takeshita at his official residence, thanked Japan for its support for rice production and the construction of petrochemical plants, the officials said.

Takeshita was quoted as saying that he believes Nwachukwu's visit will lead to further development of bilateral relations and that he hopes the Nigerian economy will recover and develop through implementing measures set by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for its economic structural adjustment.

The prime minister also said Japan is making efforts to expand its official development assistance (ODA) and that it will soon become the largest provider of ODA.

Nwachukwu, who arrived here Sunday for a five-day official visit, called for new loans and said he telephoned Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida earlier in the day and agreed that Nigeria must repay its debts to Japan as soon as possible.

The prime minister gave high marks to Nwachukwu's remarks and hoped economic cooperation on the private sector level will grow. He also said a mission of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) will visit African countries, including Nigeria.

As for South Africa, Nwachukwu called for Japan's backing for the abolition of South Africa's racial segregation policy of apartheid.

Takeshita said he supports Nwachukwu and pledged to cooperate with him, saying Japan has no diplomatic ties with South Africa and that it reflects Japan's policy on apartheid.

The Nigerian foreign minister invited Takeshita to visit his country and Takeshita replied he would like to do so if he finds an opportunity.

North Korea

Denuclearization Conference Opens in Pyongyang *SK1810110488 Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1053 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—The international conference on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region opened in Pyongyang Tuesday.

The conference sponsored by the World Peace Council will discuss a series of questions arising in promoting denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification of Korea, defending peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and realising disarmament.

The conference is attended by delegations and delegates from the five continents of the world.

Also attending are delegations of the Korean National Peace Committee, the "South Korean National Democratic Front" (Hanminjon) and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

Diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang were present at the opening session.

Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, conveyed a letter of congratulations of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the international conference.

An opening address by Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, was followed by congratulatory speeches of delegates of various countries at the conference.

Kim Il-song Receives Delegates *SK1710160088 Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1543 GMT 17 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra and foreign delegations and delegates who have come to our country to attend the international conference on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

Present on the occasion were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People, and Kim Yong-sun, Kim Chol-sik and Yi Song-ho, vice-chairmen of the Korean National Peace Committee.

President Kim Il-song had a friendly conversation with the guests and posed for a photograph with them.

Delegates Attending Listed *SK1810045888 Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0449 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Spelling of all names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—Delegations and delegates arrived here Monday by plane to attend the International Conference on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, Peace and Security in the Asian-Pacific Region.

They are as follows:

A delegation of the peace, solidarity and friendship organisation of Afghanistan headed by its Vice-Chairman Ahmad Shah Surkhabi; Alamgir Kabir, delegate of the Bangladesh Peace Council; a delegation of the Bulgarian Peace Committee led by Georgi Dimitrov Goshkin, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, vice-president of the World Peace Council and president of the Bulgarian Peace Committee; Jose Antonio Benitez Cabrera, delegate and member of the Secretariat of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty Among the Peoples; 'Abd al-Majid Abu Zayd, vice-minister of culture of Egypt, delegate and general secretary of Egyptian Peace and Disarmament Committee; Mayer Roge, delegate of the Movement of Peace of France and member of its National Bureau; Thomas Triukis, delegate and vice-president of the Greek Committee for International Peace and Detente; a delegation of the Lao Peace Committee led by its Chairman S. Singkapo; Arsene Ratsifehera, member of the Supreme Council of Revolution of Madagascar and delegate of the Malagasy Committee for Peace and Friendship Among the Peoples; Oscar Javier Estrada Ayala, member of the National Council of the Mexican Socialist Party who is delegate of the Mexican Movement for Peace, Anti-Imperialism and Solidarity Among the Peoples and Member of its Directive; Nageshwar P. Singh, delegate and chairman of the Nepal World Peace Committee and Vice-President of the World Peace Council; Hugo Mejia Briceno, delegate of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, chairman of the National Council of the Political Parties of Nicaragua and vice-president of the World Peace Council; Reynaldo de Guzman, delegate of the Philippine Peace and Solidarity Council and member of its National Executive Committee; Lorgin Pastusiak, delegate of the Polish Peace Committee and member of its Presidium and president of the the Polish Institute of International Affairs; a delegation of the Romanian National Committee for Defense of Peace led by Prof. Nicolaescu Mircea of the Academy of Socio-Political Study of Romania; Dikiri Banda Subasinghe, delegate and chairman of the Sri Lanka Peace Council and Vice-President of the World Peace Council; Generali Ulimwengu, delegate of the Tanzanian Peace and Solidarity Organisation; Udorn Thapanosoth, delegate of the Pacific Study Centre for Peace and Prosperity of Thailand; a delegation of

the Soviet Peace Committee headed by Aleksandr Prokhanov, member of its Presidium; Ahmad Jubran, delegate of the Yemen Peace and Solidarity Council and member of its Presidency; and 'Ai'snah Muhsin Qasim, delegate and member of the Presidential Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity and secretary in charge of peace.

Earlier, a delegation of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace led by its Deputy Secretary General Tsydik Dorjiev arrived in Pyongyang.

Delegates Present Reports

*SK1910055088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0537 GMT 19 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)—The international conference on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region opened at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on October 18.

The conference sponsored by the World Peace Council will discuss a series of questions arising in promoting denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification of Korea, defending peace and security and realising disarmament in the Asian-Pacific region.

Attending the conference are president of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra, and delegations and delegates of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, the GDR, Greece, Hungary, Korea, Laos, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Palestine, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Yemen Arab Republic, Democratic Yemen, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace.

Delegations of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) are also present.

Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned were present at the opening session.

The opening session was also attended by diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang.

Prior to the opening session, Kye Ung-tae read out a letter of congratulations of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the conference.

Then, the president of the World Peace Council made an opening address which was followed by congratulatory speeches of delegates of Madagascar, Bulgaria, Nicaragua and Sri Lanka.

In his congratulatory speech, delegate of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee Hugo Mejia Briceno proposed to adopt President Kim Il-song's letter of congratulations as an official document of the conference.

He also proposed to extend letters of thanks to President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for their favors for success in the conference.

A plenary session began from the afternoon.

The question of denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea and the question of peace, security and nuclear disarmament in the Asian-Pacific region were put on the agenda at the plenary session.

Kim Yong-sun, vice-chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, made a report on the agenda point 1 "Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and its Peaceful Reunification".

Then, Ray Stewart, secretary of the World Peace Council, made a report on the agenda point 2 "Peace, Security, Nuclear Disarmament in the Asian-Pacific Region."

The reports were followed by speeches of many delegates.

The conference continues.

Kim Il-song Greets Meeting

*SK1810113388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1025 GMT 18 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today sent a letter of congratulations to the international conference on Denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region. The full text of the message reads: I would like to offer warm congratulations to the international conference on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region being held in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, under the sponsorship of the World Peace Council, and send fervent greetings to the delegates to the conference and all the guests from various countries.

Your present meeting in Pyongyang is attracting great attention of not only the Korean people but also the peace-loving people of Asia and the rest of the world because it is discussing the pressing questions awaiting solutions in the international political field at the moment.

Mankind has now ushered in a new epoch on the path of building a peaceful and prosperous new world. As a result of the stubborn struggle and strenuous efforts of the peace forces throughout the world, a phase of detente is gradually opening in the international relations in which the atmosphere of confrontation and cold war has prevailed for a long time. This enables people to have a hope for a peaceful future.

The imperialist reactionary forces, however, are accelerating the militarization of their economies and arms drive and intensifying their manoeuvres of aggression and plunder in opposition to the socialist countries and in order to oppress and exploit the peoples of the developing countries, still clinging to power politics against the trend of times toward the common prosperity of humanity. In particular, the United States has deployed large nuclear forces in the Asian-Pacific region and is threatening and blackmailing the people militarily with a wild ambition to establish the sphere of domination and control over this region. This has resulted in a complex situation in this region: The sovereignty of countries and nations is being encroached upon, and the peace and security of the world are being jeopardized.

Improving the situation in the Asian-Pacific region is now a pressing question in speeding up the process of easing the international situation as a whole and in guaranteeing durable world peace. Relaxing the tension and ensuring peace and security on the Korean peninsula constitute a major link in the whole chain of the struggle to improve the situation in the Asian-Pacific region. At present, the United States is intensifying its moves to create "two Koreas" in an attempt to keep South Korea as its permanent colony and military base in accordance with its aggressive Asian-Pacific strategy on the one hand and, on the other, shipping nuclear weapons and various other means of modern warfare in large quantities into South Korea and staging the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres and other large-scale war exercises frequently in and around the South of Korea. Still now when the Olympic games are over, the United States is continuing noisy provocative military moves by retaining the aircraft carrier strike forces which it has massed on the sea adjoining our country under the pretext of providing Olympic security.

Because of the United States' manoeuvres for aggression and war, a tension has been created in our country, in which a war can break out any minute. If a war breaks out in Korea when a large number of nuclear weapons now exist in South Korea, it can spread beyond the bounds of the Korean peninsula to the Asian-Pacific region and also worldwide. If this happens, hundreds of

millions of people the world over will not be able to escape a nuclear holocaust. In order to remove the danger of a nuclear war and guarantee peace in Korea, it is essential to make the US troops and nuclear weapons withdraw from South Korea, denuclearize the Korean peninsula and settle the question of Korea's reunification peacefully.

With the sense of noble mission in shaping the destiny of our nation and in the cause of world peace, the WPK and the Government of the DPRK have made reasonable proposals to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and settle the question of Korea's reunification peacefully and have been making every sincere effort to put them into practice.

We proposed to found the democratic confederal republic of Korea, neutral and non-aligned, as a realistic way to solve the question of the country's reunification on the basis of the three principles—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity*. In recent years alone we have advanced a number of peace proposals such as the proposal for concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South; the proposal for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone; the proposal for holding multinational disarmament talks; and the proposal for convening the North-South joint parliamentary meeting. However, none of our fair and just proposals have been realized due to the aggressive moves and attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities to keep our country divided. Being conscious that they cannot meet their desire for peace, democracy and social reform so long as U.S. imperialist domination and intervention continues, the South Korean students, youths and broad sections of the population are now daringly fighting for anti-U.S. independence, antifascist democracy and national reunification.

The United States has no reason or pretext to keep its large aggressor forces in South Korea, still less justification for shipping into South Korea nuclear weapons and making it a nuclear base in confrontation with the DPRK, a nonnuclear state.

If the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are aimed at other socialist countries, the United States must naturally withdraw them from South Korea, too, since a Soviet-U.S. agreement on partial nuclear disarmament has been signed.

The question of making the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons leave South Korea and guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula can be successfully solved when all the Korean people and the broad peace forces throughout the world fight in concert. Availing myself of this opportunity I extend my deep thanks to the governments and peace-loving peoples of many countries for their strong support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

I believe that the current Pyongyang international conference will be an important occasion to contribute to building up stronger world opinion in favour of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and to strengthening the militant solidarity of the world peace forces in their efforts to improve the situation on the Korean peninsula and in the whole of Asian-Pacific region and to carry out the common cause for ensuring peace and security in this region.

The struggle for preventing war and safeguarding peace is a noble cause for saving mankind from a nuclear holocaust and building an independent and peaceful new world. Modern imperialism which goes against historic progress is the common enemy of the world's people who champion peace and chajusing.

The present age demands that the progressive people and all the other peace forces throughout the world rise, in unbreakable unity and more resolutely, in the joint struggle against the imperialist war forces.

If the progressive people and the broad peace forces throughout the world form strong international ties and launch a powerful anti-war, antinuclear peace struggle everywhere under the banner of independence against imperialism, they will be able to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security.

It is an important matter in the struggle for peace at the moment to stop arms race, realize disarmament, withdraw aggressive troops and military bases from other countries and to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world.

We give active support to the constructive initiatives and efforts of the socialist and other peace-loving countries for easing international tension, preventing a nuclear war and effecting disarmament and express our firm solidarity with the governments and peoples of all countries in their struggle to create nuclear-free, peace zones in many regions of the world.

Our people will, in the future too, fight stoutly to make aggressive troops and nuclear weapons withdraw from the Korean peninsula and the Asian-Pacific region and establish nuclear-free, peace zones in this part of the world and will do all their best to build an independent and peaceful new world, free from nuclear weapons, aggression and war, in solid unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and nonaligned nations and all the peace-loving people throughout the world, cherishing the ideas of independence, peace and friendship.

I hope that the international conference on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region will proceed successfully and register excellent results in keeping with the expectations and

desires of our people and the peace-loving people the world over, thanks to the joint efforts of you who are devoting yourselves to the peace cause for mankind.

Kim Views Danger of Nuclear War
SK1910113388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1045 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song appealed to the participants in the international conference on denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula, peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region which opened in Pyongyang under the sponsorship of the World Peace Council to force the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of South Korea.

In his letter of congratulations to them, he warned:

If a war breaks out in Korea when a large number of nuclear weapons now exist in South Korea, it can spread beyond the bounds of the Korean peninsula to the Asian-Pacific region and also worldwide. If this happens, hundreds of millions of people the world over will not be able to escape a nuclear holocaust.

He continued:

In order to remove the danger of a nuclear war and guarantee peace in Korea, it is essential to make the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdraw from South Korea, denuclearise the Korean peninsula and settle the question of Korea's reunification peacefully.

At the conference which is participated in by delegations and delegates from scores of countries and international organisations, Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, said: The elimination of the nuclear weapons in the whole world is unthinkable apart from removing nuclear weapons from South Korea. Accordingly, our demand for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is to clear South Korea of U.S. troops and all kinds of nuclear weapons.

He added:

The participants said that it is a pressing issue for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea to check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plots of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities.

They branded the so-called "July 7 declaration" of the traitor No Tae-u as a splittist and treacherous declaration to bring the "two Koreas" plot to a success.

Pointing out that large numbers of nuclear weapons deployed in the Asian-Pacific region are one of factors causing political instability in this region and worldwide, they stressed that the guarantee for a peaceful situation in the Asian-Pacific region is closely linked with the relaxation of the international tension.

Kim Il-song Letter Praised

SK2010104788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1017 GMT 20 Oct 88

["Highly Important Work To Ensure Peace and Security."—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang* October 20 (KCNA)—The letter of congratulations sent by the great leader President Kim Il-song to the international conference on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region has evoked a lively response from them.

President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra said that the letter of congratulations of President Kim Il-song which indicates the most correct way to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone is a highly important work to ensure peace and security on the Korean peninsula and, furthermore, in the Asian-Pacific region.

Jose Antonio Benitez Cabrera, member of the Secretariat of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty Among the Peoples, who is its delegate, noted: The letter of congratulations of President Kim Il-song is a precious work which unfurls a revolutionary banner which the world people, to say nothing of the Korean people, should uphold in the struggle for denuclearization and peace at present. Indeed, the letter is of worldwide significance as it indicates correct and concrete solutions to the urgent questions at present, he stated.

Hugo Mejia Briceno, chairman of the National Council of the political parties of Nicaragua and vice-president of the World Peace Council, who is delegate of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee said: When the world's people put into practice the important proposal for world peace and security as clarified in the letter of congratulations they can actualize their desire to live in a world free from nuclear weapons.

Reynaldo de Guzman, member of the National Executive Committee of the Philippine Peace and Solidarity Council, who is delegate of the council, noted: The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea, taking along their troops and nuclear weapons.

We will vigorously fight for peace and security in the world, accepting the letter of congratulations of the great leader President Kim Il-song as our weapon of struggle.

Arsene Ratsifehera, member of the Supreme Council of Revolution of Madagascar who is delegate of the Malagasy Committee for Peace, Friendship Among the Peoples, stressed: We strongly demand that the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea. We fully support the proposal to build a peace zone free from nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula and in the Asian-Pacific region.

Kim Il-song Congratulated

SK1810162988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1558 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* October 18 (KCNA)—The international conference on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region opened in *Pyongyang* Tuesday. Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, conveyed a letter of congratulations of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the international conference.

An opening address by Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, was followed by congratulatory speeches of delegates of various countries at the conference.

At the plenary meeting held this afternoon, Kim Yong-son, vice-chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, made a report on the agenda point 1 "The Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and Its Peaceful Reunification" and Ray Stewart, secretary of the World Peace Council, on agenda point 2 "Peace, Security, Nuclear Disarmament in the Asian-Pacific Region."

Then delegates of different countries made speeches.

The conference continues.

Council Secretary Gives Report

SK1910061388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0604 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* October 19 (KCNA)—Ray Stewart, secretary of the World Peace Council, made a report on the agenda point 2 "Peace, Security, Nuclear Disarmament in the Asian-Pacific Region" at the international conference on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region" which opened in *Pyongyang* on October 18.

The reporter said:

The Asia and Pacific regions are becoming the central focus of world attention; they are an important area politically, militarily, economically, and strategically.

Noting that one of the main factors of tension in these regions is the Korean peninsula, he stressed that, with one million puppet Army soldiers, 50,000 U.S. troops and over 1,000 U.S. nuclear weapons in the South, and regular military provocations by the American-South Korean military command, increased attention must be paid globally and in particular in the Asia and Pacific regions, to campaigns and actions leading to the reunification of Korea.

To achieve the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification, he further said, all U.S. nuclear weapons, bases and troops must be withdrawn from the South of Korea, all acts that lead to increased tension on the Korean peninsula, such as provocative and aggressive military exercises (eg. "Team Spirit"), must be stopped, the Korean Armistice Agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement, a joint declaration of non-aggression should be entered into between North and South on the Korean peninsula, and a neutral non-aligned confederal state should be established on the basis that the North and South recognise each other's ideas and social systems (democratic confederal republic of Koryo).

He referred to the significance of the call by the ASEAN countries for the creation of a nuclear-free-zone in the region and a call by the Southeast Asian countries for a zone of peace, security and cooperation.

The establishment of new and the strengthening of current nuclear free zones requires greater efforts by the peace movements in these regions. The call for a nuclear free Korean peninsula, and a nuclear free Southeast Asia/ASEAN region are an integral part of achieving peace and security in these regions.

A campaign against rearmament with conventional weapons should be established in these regions.

He called for further strengthening all anti-nuclear, anti-war peace movements.

Delegates Speak at Peace Conference

SK2010051188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0455 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] *Pyongyang* October 20 (KCNA)—The second-day session of the international conference on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region was held at the People's Palace of Culture on October 19.

The session continued to discuss the agenda point 1 "Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and Its Peaceful Reunification" and the agenda point 2 "Peace, Security, Nuclear Disarmament in the Asian-Pacific Region".

Heads of delegations and delegates of different countries and international organisations made speeches at the session.

The speakers stressed that the letter of congratulations sent by the great leader President Kim Il-song to the international conference is a guide to action which should be held fast to in the common struggle against imperialism. They expressed full support to the proposal to adopt the letter as an official document of the conference.

Nicolai Mancas, member of the delegation of the Romanian National Committee for Defense of Peace, said: President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Communist Party and Socialist Romania positively support the initiatives and constructive proposals for national reunification put forward by President Kim Il-song, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These initiatives and proposals are reasonable propositions to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula, reunify Korea independently and peacefully and foster the spirit of detente, peace and cooperation in Asia and the whole world.

Ahmad Shah Surkhabi, head of the delegation of the peace, solidarity and friendship organisation of Afghanistan, stressed: The pressing need of the time towards the ensurance and consolidation of peace and security in Asia-Pacific Region and the world at large calls on us to pave the objective and practical ground for cementing coordination and cooperation among peace movements in the region.

'Abd al-Majid Abu Zayd, delegate of the Egyptian Peace and Disarmament Committee, noted: The DPRK put forward many proposals and initiatives to get the U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons out of South Korea, remove the danger of nuclear war and ensure a durable peace on the Korean peninsula. The Egyptian Government and people highly estimate all these proposals and initiatives.

Pak Yong-kon, head of the delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), stated: We, masters of the movement of Koreans in Japan who regard it as the main task to accomplish the cause of national reunification, are waging a powerful struggle for national reunification, firmly united around Chongnyon, an overseas citizens' organisation of the DPRK.

We solemnly declare that the Koreans in Japan will as ever join efforts in the struggle for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and peace in Asia and the world with the Japanese people and all the peace-loving peoples in the Asian-Pacific region.

Ray Stewart, delegate of the World Peace Council of New Zealand, pointed out: The peace campaigns in the Asian-Pacific region are a world-wide struggle for the removal of all foreign military bases and denuclearization.

K. Zardykhan [spelling of name as received], delegate of the Mongolian Peace Committee, said: The stand of the Mongolian people towards the Korean question is clear. Comrade J. Batmonh declared during his visit to the DPRK that the Mongolian party, government and people stand on the side of the Korean people for the building of a socialist society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Alamgir Kabir, delegate of the Bangladesh Peace Council, stated: In order to ensure peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region, the Korean peninsula should, first of all, be freed from any kind of nuclear weapons.

The United States should execute peace agreement with the DPR of Korea and the United States should acknowledge the DPR of Korea as the only legitimate government of the entire Korean people.

Nageshwar P. Singh, delegate of the Nepal World Peace Committee, noted: In order to check the plots of the imperialists and ensure eternal peace and security, unity and solidarity among all the anti-imperialist forces, nations, socialist countries and non-aligned countries should be strengthened.

Ahmad Jubran [spelling of name as received], delegate of the Yemen Peace and Solidarity Council, stressed: We also are against the new dangerous alignment between the United States, Japan and South Korea militarists which is dangerous not only for the Korean people but also for the Pacific and Indian Ocean, and especially for security in Asia.

Thomas Triukis [spelling of name as received], delegate of the Greek Committee for International Peace and Detente, said: We understand very well the specific significance of the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, one of the most militarized region in the world. Greece will make all efforts for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

S. Singkapo, head of the delegation of the Lao Peace Committee, stated: Various initiatives and proposals of socialist countries and Asian-Pacific countries are of great significance in safeguarding peace and security in this region and the world.

Udorn Thapanosoth [spelling of name as received], delegate of the Pacific Study Centre for Peace and Prosperity of Thailand, noted: Peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region can be guaranteed only when nuclear weapons of the U.S. imperialists are completely withdrawn from South Korea and other regions of Asia. He warmly supported the demand of the DPRK for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea.

In order to make the Asian-Pacific region a nuclear-free, peace zone, it is imperative to dismantle the U.S. military bases deployed in this region.

Oscar Javier Estrada Ayala, delegate of the Mexican Movement for Peace, Anti-Imperialism and Solidarity Among the Peoples, stressed: The Korean Military Armistice Agreement must be replaced by a peace agreement, a non-aggression declaration be adopted between North and South and a North-South joint conference and North-South parliamentary talks be called at an early date.

The proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, should be realised.

Lorgin Pastusiak, delegate of the Polish Peace Committee, said: We declare that we always support the Korean people in their noble struggle to get nuclear weapons taken out of the Korean peninsula. The Korean people's cause of national reunification is immediately a cause of the Polish people.

Jenerali Ulimwengu, delegate of the Tanzanian Peace and Solidarity Organisation, stated: The peace-loving nations, peoples and movements all over the world are duty-bound to support the proposal put forward by President Kim Il-song for the formation of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Arsene Ratsifehera, delegate of the Malagasy Committee for Peace and Friendship Among the Peoples, stressed: The Malagasy Committee for Peace and Friendship Among the Peoples fully supports all the peace initiatives and proposals set forth by the DPRK including the proposal to get the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea, replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South and the proposal to found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

Hugo Mejia Briceno, delegate of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, said: We fully support the proposal put forward by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo. He called upon the international community and all peaceloving forces to make joint efforts for the realisation of this proposal.

Dikiri Banda Subasinghe, delegate of the Sri Lanka Peace Council, said the DPRK has become a model for the Southeast Asian countries by developing the national economy under conditions of continued manoeuvres of the imperialists.

All the anti-imperialist forces in the Asian-Pacific region will contribute to the peaceful reunification of Korea by strengthening the solidarity movement for the Korean people.

Introduced at the plenary meeting which was held before the second-day session were congratulatory messages and letters of Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan, peace organisations and international organisations to the attendants of the conference.

The conference continues.

Kim Il-song Replies to Anniversary Greetings
SK1710063188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0514 GMT 17 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

He replied Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Comrade Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC; Comrade Erich Honnecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and Comrade Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Comrade Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Comrade Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Comrade Bruno Straub, president of the Presidential Council of the HPR; Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Comrade Stipe Suvar, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Comrade Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of

Yugoslavia; Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR; Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, king of Nepal; Hussain Muhammad Ershad, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;

J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Wee Kim Wee, president of Republic of Singapore; His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Phumiphon Adunyadet, King of Thailand; Ghulam Ishaq Khan, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Republic of Afghanistan; Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; R. Venkataraman, president of the Republic of India; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah; Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario front; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirgani, president of the Council of the Head of State of the Republic of the Sudan; Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, amir of state of Kuwait; Zine el Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and secretary-general of the Algerian National Liberation Front; Husayn Ibn Talal, acting king [title as received] of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; 'Ali Salim al-Baydh, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Yemen Arab Republic; Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana; Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee of National Redressment, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Veerasamy Ringadoo, governor-general of Mauritius, and Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius; Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; France Albert Rene, president of

the Republic of Seychelles; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Andre Kolingba, president, head of state and government of the Central African Republic and chairman-founder of the Democratic Rally of Central Africa; Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania; Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon; Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire; Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president and head of government of the Republic; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; H. Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, president of the United States of Mexico; Erskine Sandiford, prime minister of Barbados; Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica; Noor Hassan Ali, president of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; Olav the Fifth, King of Norway; Margret the Second, queen of Denmark; Carl Gustaf, king of Sweden; Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland; Mario Soares, president of the Portuguese Republic; Kurt Waldheim, federal president of the Republic of Austria; and Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of the Republic of Iceland.

President Kim Il-song in his messages expressed deep thanks to them for their warm congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

It greatly encouraged the Korean people that they highly estimated the achievements registered by the Korean people in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 40 years and expressed positive support and solidarity for the DPRK's initiatives and proposals to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he said. And he expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our party and these parties, our country and these countries and our people and peoples of these countries would grow stronger and develop as the days go by.

Romanian President Ceausescu Continues Visit

Ceausescu Meets With Kim Il-song

*SK1910124688 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2200 GMT 18 Oct 88*

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, yesterday paid a courtesy call on Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president.

Present on the occasion were the official suite: Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of Romania; Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Nicolae Girba, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Korea; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the RCP general secretary and the president; and Cornel Pinjaru, secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Also present on this occasion were Comrade Yi Kun-mo, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Hong Song-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal party committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and Cho Yong-kuk, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Fetes Ceausescu

*SK2010015088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2200 GMT 18 Oct 88*

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a grand banquet to welcome Comrade Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, arranged a grand banquet yesterday evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall to welcome Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is on an official goodwill visit to our country.

When Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were ushered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with his wife, into the banquet hall amid strains of welcoming music, everyone in attendance warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause.

The national anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and our country were played at the banquet. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also made a speech there.

Present on the occasion together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu were Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, and the official suite which includes Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Nicolae Girba, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Korea; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the general secretary of the RCP and the president; and Cornel Pinjaru, secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. Officials of the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania to our country were also invited to this banquet.

Also present on this occasion were Comrade Yi Kun-mo, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Hong Song-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; members and candidate members of the Party Central Committee in Pyongyang; chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible officials of central institutions and labor organizations; KPA generals; responsible officials of scientific, educational, cultural, arts, and public health sectors; and Cho Yong-kuk, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiment.

Ceausescu Addresses 18 October Banquet

SK2010033788 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2200 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Speech By Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, at banquet on 18 October at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall—read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song and Korean comrades and friends: I am very pleased first of all with the fact that I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], the State Council, the government, and the Romanian people; and on my own behalf and that of my wife, extend warm revolutionary greetings and most enthusiastic wishes to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK; to Comrade Kim Song-ae; party and state cadres of the DPRK; and all of the friendly Korean people.

I am pleased with the fact that in this meeting here with Comrade Kim Il-song, my intimate comrade in arms and old friend, I can emphasize that meetings and talks between us and particularly the outstanding relationship of intimacy between us have played a very important role in developing friendship, cooperation, and unity between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples. At the same time I extend warmest thanks to the citizens of the capital of your country for their kind and enthusiastic welcome extended to us. All of these welcoming functions have become a great holiday of revolutionary solidarity and invincible and solid friendship and cooperation between our two countries and two peoples. I once again express thanks to Pyongyang citizens and all of the Korean people and convey to them the warm greetings and most outstanding wishes that we and all of the Romanian people extend. Our current visit to the DPRK is a clear manifestation of the bonds of excellent friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between our two parties and two countries which had already been established in the period of the arduous struggle of the Korean people to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland against imperialist aggression, and an expression of the common desire to further strengthen these relations in the interest of our two countries and two peoples.

We will greet the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries in the near future. Romania was one of the first countries to establish relations with the DPRK.

Top-level mutual visits and meetings and talks on those occasions recorded most important pages in the history of the traditional relations between Romania and Korea. I think that the current visit and agreements between us

will open a new prospect for the development of relations in the fields of economy, science, technology, and culture and other fields of common concern, and further develop the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Korea.

Esteemed comrades, some time ago, you celebrated the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, an event of historical significance in the destiny of the Korean people. Over the last 4 decades, the friendly Korean people have registered tremendous achievements in rehabilitating a country destroyed by war and on the road of socialist development through their struggle and labor by displaying heroism with a high degree of loyalty under the leadership of the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean party and state.

We warmly hail all the historic changes effected by our intimate Korean friends and sincerely hope for a greater, fresh success in the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress, in the fulfilment of the Third 7-Year Plan, and, thus, in the work for the welfare and prosperity of the friendly Korean people. From the consistent policy of internationalist solidarity, the RCP, Socialist Romania, and all our people positively support your just struggle to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the legitimate desire of the Korean people, without any outside interference.

We most resolutely support the initiatives and proposals for easing the tension on the Korean peninsula and for having a wide-ranging dialogue between the North and the South of Korea, which have been put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song in order to open a path toward national reunification and free and independent development of the Korean nation.

We consider that the policy of international cooperation should never result in weakening the solidarity with the cause of Korea's reunification and that, on the contrary, it should result in further intensifying solidarity with the struggle to realize the Korean people's ideal of living in a unified, independent and prospering country at an early date.

Dear comrades and friends, the Romanian people have registered exceptional achievements in the course of socialist development over the past 44 years of building socialism under the leadership of the RCP. The ninth party congress, which constituted a turning point in socialist construction in our country, opened an era of profound revolutionary reform and innovation in all fields and made it possible not only to enhance and display the resolute fighting spirit against dogmatism and conventionalism in building a new society, but also to surmount all factors which are not suitable to the specific reality of Romania and to the goal and demands of the present developing stage of the country.

Therefore, in this regard, considering the fact that there exists no fixed example in socialist construction because socialism of each country is carried out under its own specific conditions, we have creatively applied the general rules and principles of scientific socialism in conformity with Romania's reality and its specific conditions. Proceeding from this, we have not only concentrated preferential attention on developing and modernizing the production capability of the country based on the latest success of modern science and technology, but have also constantly strengthened socialist ownership, which constitutes a solid foundation in promoting the welfare of our nation.

We have also had all the people join the work of managing society and have established and developed a comprehensive revolutionary democratic structure and system for workers under which all the people directly participate in the work of embodying the basic principles to build socialism by the people and for the people. We have constantly strengthened the party's role in organizing and leading all socialist construction in our country.

All our people, firmly and closely united around the party, are now undertaking grand activities to realize the objectives laid down at the 13th party congress and the national conference of the party for intensively developing the national economy, realizing a new quality in the labor and life of the entire people, and putting Romania on a new superior standard—that of a medium-developed socialist country.

We put the realization of strategic objectives for socialist development of Romania in the center of all our activities and have actively participated in international life to pursue the policy of world peace and cooperation. We are extensively developing relations with socialist countries, developing and nonaligned countries, developed capitalist countries, and all other states of the world, irrespective of the differences in social systems. We establish relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality, respect for independence, non-interference in others' internal affairs, and reciprocity; and of firm guarantee of the rights of each people to shape their lives freely as they wish.

Practical experience shows that only when the relations among states are based on these principles can they be developed on a normal track and is it possible to remove tension and to realize global peace and cooperation. In other words, it shows the superiority of these principles.

The international situation is still complex and very inconsistent. Of course, a series of steps toward progress have been marked in realizing arms reduction and peacefully resolving some of the issues on conflict. However, the basic change has not been made in realizing arms reduction, relaxation of tension, peace, and cooperation.

We think that the implementation of a new policy of peace and cooperation is yet in its initial stage and, accordingly, the world peoples and democratic and progressive forces must consolidate the achievements already made by their concerted efforts.

We think that under this situation it is required to undertake new thinking and take on a new attitude toward international affairs. And, in our view, all efforts must be directed toward uprooting the danger of a new world war which would result in a nuclear holocaust that would mean the inevitable total destruction of living things on the earth; toward realizing disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular; toward drastically cutting conventional weapons, armed forces, and armaments; and toward decisively eliminating chemical weapons and all other mass destruction weapons.

It is our opinion that the world people and progressive and activist forces must now more closely unite and cooperate with each other than ever before in order to thoroughly terminate the policy of arms buildups and resolutely promote the policy of peace, cooperation, and understanding among all the nations of the world.

We direct great attention to the issue of the European Continent.

We strive for a successful conclusion of the Vienna meeting and building of a unified Europe where peace, understanding, and cooperation are realized.

We are actively struggling to turn the Balkans into a region of peace, cooperation, and good neighborliness free from nuclear and chemical weapons and foreign military bases.

We consider that we should make the most resolute efforts to guarantee the rights of all peoples to do away with the use of force in international relations and threats by means of force and make free and independent progress without any foreign interference.

Proceeding from this idea, our country calls for the settlement of all problems concerning disputes in the Middle East, Africa, Central America, and Indochina only through negotiations, a political means, and struggles for the realization of negotiations.

We think that it is necessary to make positive efforts to convene, as early as possible, an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations for an all-embracing solution of the disputes in the Middle East and a fair and durable peace in this region.

We also think that it is important to increase the efforts for the convocation of an international conference involving both the developing and developed countries

in the framework of the United Nations with the purpose of resolving the problem of the huge foreign debts with which the developing countries are saddled and doing away with backwardness.

It is necessary to make every effort to adopt a new international economic order to guarantee more rapid progress for all countries, underdeveloped ones in particular, on the basis of the equal and fair and aboveboard relations among the nations.

The international situation remains strained and complicated today. But we are firmly convinced that the new policies of disarmament, independence, peace, and cooperation can be pursued in international affairs, given a united struggle of the peoples and democratic and progressive forces everywhere in the world.

From this point of view, we consider that the strengthened unity and cooperation of the communist and workers' parties and the progressive and revolutionary forces worldwide will play a greater role.

With deep satisfaction and happiness I stress that the stands of our two parties and two countries towards the basic problems in the present era are either identical or very close to each other and think that this makes a good basis for developing more energetically the cooperation between us in the future.

Romania is determined to constantly strengthen and develop unity and cooperation with the DPRK and, together with other socialist countries and all the peace-loving forces, actively contribute to the building of a better world of justice on the globe by pursuing the policies of disarmament, peace, and independence.

It is our belief that our visit and the talks to be held between us on this occasion will give a new and more powerful inspiration and impetus to the development of the relations between Romania and Korea in many fields.

I now propose a toast to friendship, cooperation and unity between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples; to progress, growth, and prosperity of the DPRK led by the WPK; to achievement of the national aspirations of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland; to the strengthening of cooperation among socialist countries, communist and workers' parties, and progressive and revolutionary forces of the world; to good health and long life of the respected Comrade Kim Il-sung; to good health of Comrade Kim Song-ae and to the good health of the many guests who are present here.

Ceausescu Tours Pyongyang City
SK1910161288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1606 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)—Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on an official goodwill visit to Korea, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, went round main construction sites and streets in Pyongyang this afternoon.

They were accompanied by official suite and others.

Accompanying the guests were Comrade Hong Songnam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Yi In-kyu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Cho Yong-kuk, DPRK ambassador c.p. to Romania.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, went round the construction site of Kwangbok Street, and Youth Street, the Nungra Bridge Kumrung Tunnel Highway which have been opened to traffic on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding, and other main construction sites and various streets in the city.

Kim Yong-nam Meets Ioan Totu
SK2010105188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1026 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)—Talks were held today between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi In-kyu and an official concerned and on the opposite side were officials concerned.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

VNS Reports No Tae-u's 'Splittist' UN Speech
SK2010101088 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
20 Oct 88

[Text] No Tae-u delivered a speech at the UN General Assembly session on 19 October.

In his speech, he laid bare his intentions to realize the fabrication of two Koreas through the United Nations.

While babbling to make himself appear as if he is making efforts for the relaxation of tension and for peace on the Korean peninsula, he repeated his splittist 7 July declaration and clamored that opening, exchange, and trade

are the inevitable course for national unity that can be [word indistinct] or that when such relations are firmly in place, both the North and South will be able to realize peaceful reunification.

This may be a program for action to fabricate two Koreas but is a far cry from a proposal to relax tension on the Korean peninsula or to reunify it.

Military tension has continued on the Korean peninsula and reunification has not yet been realized because of the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and the U.S. interference in South Korea's internal affairs.

This being the case, any proposal for the relaxation of tension and for peace that is not preconditioned on the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and an end to U.S. interference in South Korea's internal affairs is not worth considering.

No Tae-u's words on a new approach or on building trust for national unity are ultimately nothing but a sophism designed to provide conditions for the fabrication of two Koreas.

No Tae-u's reference to the unilaterally hosted Seoul Olympics—babbling about them as if they were a great success—and to the question of summit talks, northward diplomacy, and even his suggestion that a consultative council for peace in Northeast Asia be formed are all nothing but part of a scheme to fabricate two Koreas.

The reunification of our country should be achieved based on the three principles of independence, peace, and great national unity. Any proposal not based on the three principles for national reunification cannot serve as a proposal for national reunification.

No Tae-u has once again laid bare in full view of the international community his true color as a colonial puppet and splittist and has proved himself to be an (?oppressor) of the people only by uttering various kinds of outrageous words aimed at fabricating two Koreas, without saying a word about the three principles for national reunification in his speech at the UN General Assembly session.

Our people now can hardly suppress indignation for traitor No Tae-u who has laid bare his plot to fabricate two Koreas even at the UN stage.

South Korea

No Predicts Change in North-South Ties
SK2010022588 Seoul YONHAP in English
0216 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] New York, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u expressed his belief Wednesday that a decisive turning point for reconciliation in inter-Korean relations will come within a few years.

"I personally believe a decisive epoch will come before us in realizing reconciliation between both Koreas, which have confronted each other with animosity and hatred during the past four decades," the South Korean leader said.

His remarks came at a breakfast meeting here with 12 senior editors of the WALL STREET JOURNAL including Associate Publisher Peter Kann and Foreign News Editor Karen House.

"The Korean peninsula is now facing a period of radical transition as seen in positive changes of attitude by China and the Soviet Union toward it, particularly, affected by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to North Korea," No said.

"Even if North Korean leader Kim Il-song stays healthy or his leadership mantle is handed down to his son and heir apparent, Kim Chong-il, the North Korean regime will shortly find itself in a critical situation by sticking to its traditional 'closed-door policy.'"

Commenting on possible ways to realize reunification, No said the first step to put forward is the establishment of a companion relationship through openness, exchanges and cooperation and to gradually restore national homogeneity.

"Standing on that ground of established companionship, political integration, or ultimate realization of reunification will be possible," said No, adding, "we should begin with recognizing 'the existence of two systems in one nation.'"

Concerning the idea of six nation conference involving the Korean peninsula—which he proposed in his speech Tuesday at the United Nations General Assembly—No said, "My idea, more forward than the previous proposals made by Henry Kissinger of the United States or Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union, is consistent with the interests of the nations concerned—the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, China and both Koreas."

He expressed doubt, however, on the likelihood of North Korea's immediate acceptance of his idea, saying, "North Korea will sooner or later show a changed attitude toward my peace idea."

No said the time has come for the North to fully realize the unreality of its original idea to achieve national unification as one communist nation. He added that once the atmosphere of mutual confidence and cooperation is established, the northern system will gradually grow soft and flexible, thereby paving the way for reunification.

"A unified Korea will contribute to the cooperation, peace and prosperity of Asia as well as the world," No said in response to a question on whether the powers

neighboring Korea desire Korean unification. No also pointed out that Korea, unlike Japan or Germany, has never invaded neighboring countries.

Reaction to President No's UN Speech

Parties Welcome Peace Proposals

SK2010004688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] The three opposition parties yesterday generally welcomed the overtures of President No Tae-u for peace settlement in the Korean peninsula in his address at the United Nations General Assembly Tuesday.

Earlier, the government party issued a statement welcoming No's proposal for a six-nation conference for peace and urged North Korea to accept his suggestion of a summit talk.

However, the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy and New Democratic Republican Party showed negative response to No's suggestion of the construction of a "city of Peace" in the DMZ, citing it as "premature."

PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su said in his statement, "We regard the suggestion of non-aggression and arms reduction talks as a forward-looking step for the reduction of tension on the Korean peninsula and eventual peaceful reunification."

RDP spokesman So Chong-won said that the proposal of the six-nation consultative conference for peace is in line with the RDP's proposal of the formation of a six-nation parliamentary consultative body.

New Democratic Republican Party's Kim Mun-won described the President's suggestion of the declaration on non-aggression between South and North Korea and the peace conference as a "short-cut to peaceful coexistence and eventual national unification."

In a statement, Kim Chung-wi, spokesman of the Democratic Justice Party, said, "The fresh proposals, in particular those for the establishment of a 'peace city' in the demilitarized zone and Northeast peace conferences, will give an epochal momentum to our the reunification movement and foreign policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, China and North Korea."

PPD Says No Borrowed Ideas

SK2010005888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Oct 88 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Borrowed Idea"]

[Text] Both the Party for Peace and Democracy and its rival Reunification Democratic Party claimed yesterday that President No Tae-u borrowed their ideas for the peace settlement on the Korean peninsula.

PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su said that No's overtures in his address at the General Assembly of the United Nations are similar with proposals of his party president Kim Tae-chung.

"The proposal for the peace conference among six nations is similar with the suggestion PPD president Kim has persistently put forth since the 1971 presidential election," the PPD spokesman said in a statement.

The spokesman, however, criticized No's proposal for the construction of a "peace city" in the demilitarized zone as a "premature and hasty idea."

Reporters then asked Yi of the difference between the "peace city" and an earlier proposal by the PPD president for the construction of a "park for reunion" in the DMZ.

The PPD spokesman said, "Party president Kim's suggestion is based on the realization of inter-Korea exchanges. The suggestion of the peace city at a time when no exchange is under way is hard to understand."

Envoys at UN Praise No's Speech

SK2010010888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Oct 88 p 2

[By correspondent Kim Song-pok: "Foreign Representatives Praise No's UN Address as 'Constructive' Proposal"]

[Text] United Nations—President No Tae-u's address to the United Nations General Assembly [UNGA] Tuesday (early Wednesday morning KST) was praised as a "constructive" proposal by main foreign representatives from the East and West.

While chatting with No at the Indonesia Lounge of the U.N. headquarters after the speech, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Vernon Walters said that it was very "moving."

He said, "It was the longest ovation I have heard during the past three years. Following the success of the Seoul Olympics, the Republic of Korea achieved another international work."

Chinese Ambassador Li Luye said, "I took special note of your address. There was no element of confrontation."

Yugoslav representative Dragomir Djokic commented that No's address was "wonderful and very constructive."

Japanese Ambassador Makoto Taniguchi said that he was glad to hear No's speech containing a detailed proposal for a "conference for peace," involving six countries—Washington, Moscow, Beijing, Tokyo, Seoul and Pyongyang.

U.N. Chief of Protocol Ali Teymour said that No's speech had a very earnest and sincere content and delegates welcomed it with a bigger applause than any other addresses delivered in recent years.

No expressed his satisfaction with the reactions, saying, "I am very pleased to know that even representatives from Communist countries assess our policy seeking reconciliation and a peaceful unification as being constructive."

President No began delivering his address at 10:58 a.m.

No, all smiles, was escorted to the main chamber of the United Nations General Assembly by U.N. Chief of Protocol Ali Tyemour. President of the 43rd U.N.G.A. Dante Caputo announced that President No Tae-u of the Republic of Korea will give a speech on the "promotion of reconciliation, peace and dialogue on the Korean peninsula."

No's address in Korean was simultaneously translated into English by Korean Consul General to New York Kong No-myong and the English version was translated into French, Chinese and Spanish.

During No's speech, the North Korean delegates, led by Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu, remained in their seats.

After the 30-minute address, No received applause from all representatives to the United Nations, except the North Koreans.

No acknowledged the ovation waving his right hand and then retreated to seat temporarily prepared next to the podium.

As the applause continued, President No stood again to respond to it, raising his hand.

U.N.G.A. president Caputo expressed his thanks for No's address and announced the suspension of the plenary session. No left the chamber in the escort of the U.N. chief of protocol.

In the main chamber, the 159 member countries are allotted six seats each. Usually, the seats are occupied by one representative from each country but during Tuesday's session, two-thirds of the seats were taken, reflecting the high interest of foreign delegations in No's speech.

Korean Ambassador to the United Nations Pak Sang-yong said, "The high rate of attendance in spite of the fact that seven special committees were in session today shows the positive response from the foreign delegations."

In the spectator's gallery, about 100 Korean residents living in the United States heard No's speech.

Later in the day, President No had a luncheon meeting with Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, and its senior editors, at the NYT building.

During the meeting, hosted by Sulzberger, they talked about the prospect of democratization in Korea, anti-Americanism which expanded during the Seoul Olympics, Korea's foreign policy toward socialist countries and possible changes in North Korea, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong said.

Yi said that the conversation was off the record.

At the reception which No hosted for representatives to the United Nations in the evening at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, about 500 delegates and U.N. Secretariat officials attended. They praised No's speech which they said was impressive with the "spirit of reconciliation."

Those who attended the reception included delegates from Hungary, East Germany, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Daily Hails President's Address

SK2010012888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Oct 88 p 8

[Editorial: "No Doctrine"]

[Text] President No Tae-u's proposal on Tuesday that a six-nation consultative conference handle a broad range of issues concerning peace, stability, progress and prosperity for Northeast Asia perfectly matches recent political development in this part of the world.

As the President himself has described succinctly, the most encouraging political change lately not only in Northeast Asia but also throughout the world can be characterized as a "trend of reconciliation." China's pragmatic policy, Gorbachev's glasnost, and similar liberalizing policies in the Eastern bloc testify to the validity of No's vision of world politics in the coming centuries.

Internally, the South Korean Chief Executive was more specific. He called for, in a symbolic fashion, building a "City of Peace" in the demilitarized zone and emphasized the need for South and North Korea to reach a permanent peace accord to replace the existing Armistice Agreement.

His positive willingness and desire to meet North Korean leader Kim Il-sung and discuss with him disarmament, arms control and other military and political issues have been demonstrated once again in his speech addressed to the United Nations, the first ever by a Korean president.

Comprehensively speaking, what he has declared through the U.N. speech amounts to a doctrine which can be termed "No Doctrine." What he proposes denotes a constructive attempt to give coherence to

political ideals and practice that can and should be applied to all nations related to the Korean peninsula whose security objectives are defensive.

Political visions may differ in the extent to which a specific doctrine can or ought to be detached from the specific political and historical conditions in which it is expressed. There is also the question whether such a doctrine is possible or desirable.

Whatever the case, however, the South Korean President's political position expressed in the U.N. address indicates that his doctrine transcends the level of simple policies and principles formed and declared in response to conditions in which they are to be applied for specific political objectives that a political leader or a polity wants to achieve.

Rather, it can be considered a universal declaration of world peace in the sense that his position underscores the world-wide mood of reconciliation being built up today on one hand, and the importance of Northeast Asia to world peace on the other. "Without peace in Northeast Asia, there cannot be peace in the world." The significance of his doctrine requires an analysis of the central themes No has presented.

First, No's doctrine responds to the realistic tendency of the Soviet bloc and China in their pursuit of foreign relations these days. For the remaining part of this century and beyond, this tendency will become more and more conspicuous. Albeit belatedly, these countries whose political ideologies, Marxism-Leninism in particular, have prevented South Korea from establishing formal relations so far, have begun in earnest to modify their conventional lines.

Most remarkably, the recent, proposal by Soviet leader Gorbachev for a meeting of five states; the Soviet Union, China, Japan and the two Koreas, to discuss the curtailment of naval and air forces in the Asian and Pacific region can be interpreted as reflecting their new realistic approach to foreign relations.

In an even more realistic approach, No's addition of the United States to the five nations Gorbachev proposed reflects his determination to ensure permanent peace on the Korean peninsula. This is a well-advised stance as involvement and partnership of the United States in the security of Northeast Asia will carry the same weight that they have thus far.

Second, he declared in public that the Republic of Korea will never initiate the use of force against North Korea. This clearcut public position expressed to the world is expected to serve to build up not only North Korean but also world-wide confidence in South Korean efforts to bring peace to Northeast Asia. Of course, this should be supported by a peace treaty between South and North Korea.

Third, concrete steps for peace in the Korean peninsula can be taken through a summit between the two supreme leaders of the two Koreas, No himself and Kim Il-sung. Constructing a framework for mutual trust and security between Seoul and Pyongyang essentially requires this summit, in which the two sides will be able to declare nonaggression or nonuse of force.

Political history in general features the unusual points in time when events have worked favorably for the interests of mankind. On the level of a nation-state, political leaders should be able to read exactly the directions for which the people and country they lead should be headed in pursuit of their national interests. How North Korea will interpret the doctrine is yet unclear. But it is hoped that they, as an integral part of the Korean nation, will understand correctly the most desirable direction they should take for their own peace and prosperity at the turn of this century.

Military Balance Reportedly Favors North
SK2010013088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 20 Oct 88 p 3

[Text] London (YONHAP)—The military power of the Republic of Korea is inferior to that of north Korea, it was reported here Wednesday.

According to the annual report issued by the International Institute of Strategic Studies, north Korea has 842,000 soldiers, 213,000 more than south Korea's 629,000. In terms of hardware, the ratio is 1.7:1 for combat aircraft, 2:1 for tanks and 1.9:1 for artillery, all in favor of north Korea.

Military experts believe, however, that a very delicate military power balance is being maintained by the American troops in Korea and Okinawa and the qualitative superiority of the south Korean Armed Forces.

Giving a breakdown of the total troops, the annual report by the internationally authoritative institute shows that south Korea has 542,000 soldiers in the Army, 29,000 in the Navy, 25,000 in the Marine Corps and 33,000 in the Air Force.

North Korea, on the other hand, has 750,000 soldiers in the army, 39,000 in the navy and 53,000 in the air force, it said.

South Korea has 1,500 tanks, half that of north Korea's 3,000. Its artillery, totaling 3,340, is far short of north Korea's 6,400, according to the report. Comparisons of other south Korean hardware vis-a-vis that of north Korea are 474 vs. 800 for aircraft, 450 vs. 1,400 for armored cars, 3 vs. 21 for submarines and 105 vs. 365 for navy ships.

The report says that north Korea partially changed its military structure last year and increased navy personnel by 4,000.

It additionally put into service 100 tanks, 700 multi-rocket launchers, 37 torpedo boats and six MiG-23 jet fighters.

Besides 840,000 regular troops, north Korea also had 540,000 reservists and five million members in the Workers and Peasant Red Guard. In addition, it has dispatched 300 soldiers to Iran and many more to 10 African countries.

Meanwhile, the United States stations 40,300 troops and 168 military aircraft, including 24 F-4Es and 94 F-16s, in south Korea.

Among the Asian countries, it added, south Korea, China, north Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia and Pakistan are producing military equipment for sale abroad.

No Stresses Keeping Friendly Ties With Allies
SK2010003288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Oct 88 p 1

[By correspondent Kim Sung-pok: "No Accents Importance of Korea's Maintaining Friendly Ties With Allies"]

[Text] New York—President No Tae-u Wednesday stressed the importance of Korea's maintaining friendly ties with its traditional allies, especially the United States, as it seeks to improve relations with Socialist countries.

In his speech to a joint meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Asia Society at the AS Building here as a guest speaker, President No said, "We are well aware that our open-door policy toward the Eastern bloc is possible only because of our strong alliance with the United States."

"The effectiveness of our 'Northern Policy' is predicated upon further strengthening of our ties with the United States and other traditionally friendly countries.

"My government as well as the Korean people recognize and understand this simple but inescapable equation," President No said.

He then expressed appreciation for the United States' support for the just-ended Seoul Olympics to make it safe and successful.

Concerning domestic political progress, President No said he will dedicate himself to the realization of full democracy in his country.

"My own commitment to democracy is total and unconditional. I became even more convinced of the virtue of democracy as I witnessed a democratic Korea successfully hosting the Seoul Olympiad," President No said.

President No, who earlier made a speech to the U.N. General Assembly Tuesday, also stressed that the task of achieving reconciliation with North Korea and building the basis for unification is as important as realizing full democracy in Korea.

Recalling his recent proposals to Pyongyang for an end to the South-North confrontation and talks with Kim Il-song, No said he and Kim can agree at the projected summit on "a declaration of the non-aggression and the reunification of the use of military force."

"This could lead to the building of a more permanent peace structure which would take the place of the current military armistice system," he continued.

On July 7, the president called for an end to inter-Korean hostility and animosity in his special statement and on Aug. 15, he proposed a summit meeting with North Korean President Kim Il-song.

In his U.N. speech, No made it clear that South Korea will continue to pursue its policy to improve ties with socialist countries, but will not seek to isolate North Korea.

"We hope that the improvement and expansion of our relations with socialist countries will stimulate North Korea into opening itself up to the outside world and responding positively to our call for reconciliation and cooperation," he told the members of the CFR and AS.

Touching on economic cooperation between Seoul and Washington, he said, "We will do everything in our power not only to resolve trade problems but also to promote ties of cooperation."

"We hope and expect that the United States, for its part, will make the same effort to maintain and promote a free and open, and therefore mutually beneficial, trading environment," he said.

President No will hold a summit talk with U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the White House Thursday morning (early Friday morning KST).

The summit is to be followed by a luncheon hosted by Reagan at the Family Dining Room of the White House. No had met Reagan when he visited the United States last year in September in his capacity as the chairman of the Democratic Justice Party and its presidential candidate.

No and Reagan are expected to focus their discussions on ways of realizing No's proposal for a "consultative conference for peace" among the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Japan, and South and North Korea.

Diplomatic sources here observed that the two presidents will possibly discuss changes in U.S. policy toward North Korea, seeking to improve mutual ties to a level equal to that between South Korea and its northern neighbors Moscow and Beijing.

After the summit, President No will depart for Honolulu for an overnight stopover there on his way back home.

President No Tae-u Postpones Visit to Japan

SK1410063088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0615 GMT 14 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 14 (YONHAP)—South Korea, after consultations with the Japanese Government, has decided to postpone the scheduled visit to Japan in mid-November by President No Tae-u, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

Ministry Spokesman Kim Hang-kyong said the visit will be realized as soon as possible after additional consultations between the two governments.

SFRY, Poland, China Attend Seoul Trade Fair

SK2010014088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0108 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP)—The 1988 Seoul International Trade Fair opened here Thursday at the Korea Exhibition Center with 511 enterprises from 30 countries, including Yugoslavia, Poland and China, participating.

The trade fair will feature major export items of 313 Korean firms and high-tech goods of 198 foreign businesses, according to the fair organizers.

During the 12-day trade fair sponsored by the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation, trade and observer delegations from Vietnam, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Norway, India, Australia, and five other countries will also take part through a variety of activities.

On the fair's opening day, Hungary will hold a briefing session on its joint venture laws. Yugoslavia is to host a reception Friday to celebrate the opening of its trade office in Seoul.

Organizers of the trade fair, an annual event, expect that some 4,000 foreign buyers will visit the exhibition and some 600 million U.S. dollars worth of contracts will be concluded.

Protestors Hurl Bombs at DJP Member's Office

SK1410011288 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 14 Oct 88 p 3

[Text] Kumi, Kyongsangbuk-do—A group of demonstrators hurled several firebombs at the office of Rep. Pak Chae-hong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday.

About two thirds of the 247-sq.-meter office was burnt.

A photocopier and other office equipment also were destroyed in the fire, police said.

No injuries were reported, however.

Property damage was estimated at more than 5 million won.

Pak is a relative of President Pak Chong-hui who was assassinated on Oct. 26, 1979.

Daily Says Yi Sun-cha Failed as First Lady
SK1810011088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Oct 88 p 6

[Editorial: "Remarks of Ex-First Lady"]

[Text] Speech is silver, silence is gold. Breaking months of "golden" silence, however, ex-first lady Yi Sun-cha issued a public statement stubbornly defending her case. She now seems to be determined to fight the charges that she has directly been involved in a substantial part of the alleged irregularities of the Fifth Republic, notably including the controversial fund-raising for the Saesedae Foundation and its operation.

Over time, due legal procedures will formally disclose how she is linked to the improprieties and injustices allegedly committed during her husband Chon Tu-hwan's seven-year rule. This country, as a new functioning democracy, is well equipped with a legal system, based upon a broad-based popular consensus, which acts as the ultimate jurisdiction over all public controversies.

What we are going to say here, therefore, is not whether she has really committed any wrongdoings as a public figure. We are rather concerned about how the former first lady is supposed to behave herself at this particular point of time.

Needless to say, a public figure is normally supposed to bear some responsibility for society as a whole, of which he or she is a member. Some public figures' social responsibility may conspicuously lessen or disappear as they step down from public office. That of some others, however, remains constant. It is the case for a few important national personalities like the ex-president and the former first lady.

These people still closely interact with the government, although they lead lives as private citizens. They are under the protection of public authorities, being officially treated as top-level national leaders. From time to time, the government appoints them as advisors of national affairs of utmost importance and special envoys to foreign nations. They bear a moral duty to carry out such missions as faithfully as possible. They should also feel greatly honored with such opportunities.

It is neither clear nor empirically established how much good the political effort to dig out past irregularities may bring to a nation's political development. This question is not so much a matter of democratic fairness or justice as a matter of political culture, which changes only gradually, that is, disappointingly slow.

Therefore, we are not arguing here that we should thoroughly probe all charges directed against many of the powerful personalities of the Fifth Republic, including the former first lady and her husband. This question of investigation of past misdeeds and misadministration allegedly committed by leading public figures is now subject to a political deal between the ruling and the opposition camp. Also, there is a rather strong national sentiment being built up against political revenge on both incumbent and former political figures.

Our attention centers, therefore, upon the question of how Mrs. Yi and other figures in similar situations should behave under these extremely sensitive, delicate political circumstances. Among other things, they should be able to respond to public sentiment which is not that generous and in fact really whimsical; it can change any time now.

Mrs. Yi should have reflected herself in a sobering manner how an important public figure like herself ought to act, that is as reasonably as possible.

A public figure who is especially in a situation receiving heated public criticism should not take a stance antagonistic to the public. As love and patience to the people count as importantly as wisdom and expertise of a good leader, a public person should be able to display under whatever circumstances empathy and compassion, rather than enmity, to public sentiment and to convince them that he or she is trying in a frank and humble manner to understand how the people perceive contemporary political and social issues.

Her remarks contained in the public statement, such as "I am not guilty, so I am not afraid;" "I've never handled unlawful money;" and "I've gotten sick of trials by public opinion, groundless rumors and irresponsible, disclosure-oriented press reports" would only aggravate public opinion and feelings that are headed for an eradication of past undemocratic elements and practices of this country. Such counterarguments should be the last resort a responsible and responsive public figure may rely on, regardless of their truth.

The most serious nature of such remarks is that such counterattacks may well be interpreted as evidence which supports public suspicion that Mrs. Yi has not served the people's interests.

In a democratic society, everybody has the right to choose his own profession according to personal preferences. But to become a public figure means that one binds himself to the criteria within which the public want him to act.

In other words, he or she comes to bear public obligations according to his or her own choice. These obligations can be carried out most satisfactorily when he or she, the public figure, is able to read the demands of the times correctly.

The central problem with Mrs. Yi's announcement is that it reflects both that she has so far failed to understand exactly what the role of the first lady as a public figure is and that she is still failing to listen humbly to what this period really wants a person like her to show the public.

Chon Responsible for Causing 1983 Cattle Panic
SK2010004488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] Former agriculture-fisheries minister Pak Chongmun said yesterday that president Chon Tu-hwan directed him to import an additional 24,000 head of cattle in 1983 eventually to cause a glut of beef which resulted in sharp decline in domestic cattle prices and serious damage to livestock-raisers.

In a testimony before the Assembly Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Committee, he said, "The ministry had originally planned to import 50,000 head of cattle to stabilize rising cattle price. We had to import a total of 74,000 heads after consultation with the Economic Planning Board at the direction of (former) president Chon."

Pak Chang-won, Kyonggi provincial chapter head of the Saemaul Movement Headquarters, recommended massive imports of cattle in a meeting of Saemaul leaders, presided over by the former president at Chongwadae. "President Chon instructed me to consider the recommendation," he explained.

Chon Relatives, Kim Kun-tae Testify
SK2010003888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Oct 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] Former president Chon Tu-hwan's elder brother and a brother-in-law presented themselves before separate Assembly panels probing Chon's favoritism while in office.

Chon Ki-hwan was among 13 witnesses called by the Home Affairs Committee during its examination of the Home Ministry's business. Others included Mrs. Han Yong-cha, president of Samyang Chemical which monopolizes the tear gas bomb market, and Hwang Yong-si, ex-chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection.

A former officer at Seoul's Yongsan police station, Chon Ki-hwan was alleged to have played a part in promoting his previous supervisors and colleagues.

Yi Chang-sok, 36, younger brother of ex-first lady Yi Sun-cha, was questioned at the Trade-Industry Committee about favors for his company, Tongil Steel, which has been granted an exclusive sales franchise for the state-financed steel giant, Pohang Iron and Steel.

Opposition members of the Home panel, meanwhile, agreed to bring perjury charges against Home Minister Yi Chun-ku late Tuesday.

Minister Yi had told the Home Committee in the previous inspection on Oct. 5 that the list of all the inmates and the causes of deaths at the controversial Samchong reeducation camps as not available because related documents were scrapped in accordance with internal regulations.

In Tuesday's inspection session, Cho Chong-sok, director of the national Police Headquarters affiliated with the ministry, said that the data was kept on computer magnetic tapes.

The committee will decide whether to file a suit against Yi, also a lawmaker of the ruling party, after the end of the ongoing annual inspection on Oct. 24.

Minister Yi apologized to the committee at the demand of the oppositionists and said that his earlier remarks came from "lack of knowledge" about computers, not out of intention to cover up the brutality at the concentration camps.

Yesterday, the Home Committee members, most of them from the opposition array, claimed that the speech promotion of Chon Ki-hwan's old colleagues at the Yongsan Station is one piece of evidence showing he had exploited and used the ex-president's power.

They said that his supervisors were upgraded to key posts in the police hierarchy and the "Yongsan mafia" had swayed the whole police in the Fifth Republic. But Chon Ki-hwan persistently denied that he exercised any influence on police personnel affairs.

In the examination of Pohang Iron and Steel Co., Assemblymen maintained that Yi Chang-sok must have exploited his kinship with the former first lady in his business and the largest state-run enterprise provided him with various advantages under her pressure and voluntarily to flatter Mrs. Yi.

Yi had been president of Tongil, which monopolized the supply of steel piles for the construction of a large-scale steel mill at Kwangyang, Cholla-namdo, until sold the company to POSCO after Chon stepped down last February.

The lawmakers also asked why POSCO's scholarship foundation purchased Tongil stocks for 3 billion won higher than the face value. Tongil had not been listed on the stock market.

In a testimony, Kim Kun-tae, the awardee of this year's Robert Kennedy human rights awards, disclosed that he was put to tortures at the Namyong-dong, Seoul, branch of the NPH 10 times from Sept. 4 to 25, 1985.

"I underwent tortures of electric shocks eight times, plus two rounds of being thrown into water tubs. It took three to five hours to complete each torture session," he recollected.

He asserted that nine police officers including the chief of the NPH's anti-Communist investigation squad and "specialist" took part in the electric torture.

The branch office, which has moved to another place in Seoul recently, was the very site where Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul National University student, was tortured to death early last year to stir up a massive protest in June last year.

Kim was arrested by the squad on Sept. 4, 1985, on charges of violating the National Security Law. He was convicted but was released on parole.

DJP Opposes Total Ban on Wiretapping

SK2010004088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] The ruling party will not object to opposition moves to pass a law banning intelligence agencies from wiretapping and inspecting personal mail, floor leader Kim Yun-hwan said yesterday.

He said, "There is no reason why we should object to it if the three opposition parties propose the legislation for the protection of privacy and secret communications."

He, however, stressed that wiretapping should be allowed in a limited scope for such "extraordinary" purposes as the collection of information about espionage activities and investigation of anti-state crimes.

He added that advanced democratic countries including the United States and Japan also legally permit wiretapping in special cases.

The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy and the Reunification Democratic Party expressed intention to draft the law Tuesday after Pae Myong-in, director of the Agency for National Security Planning, was reported to have admitted the NSP's wiretapping and inspecting mail in his testimony before the Assembly Defense Committee last Friday.

But Kim Yun-hwan of the Democratic Justice Party denied PPD whip Kim Won-ki's allegation of the NSP admission in a closed-door session. "I understand intelligence agencies have never wiretapped conversations of politicians, businessmen and journalists. I heard that the NSP did not admit wiretapping charges by opposition Defense Committee members."

Defense Committee chairman Yu Hak-song from the DJP said the NSP director did not make such a remark "as far as my memory is concerned."

In the meantime, DJP chairman Yun Kil-chung accused the PPD of "losing good sense by raising controversy with false allegations" concerning the wiretapping.

Assembly Panel Investigates Seoul Subway

SK1810005888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] Assemblymen of the Public Administration Committee yesterday examined alleged overcharges in the procurement of equipment and the ever-deteriorating financial condition of the Seoul Subway Railroad Corp.

Kim Chong-wan of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy and So Chong-won of the Reunification Democratic Party claimed that the Seoul city-invested corporation had paid over 200 million won more than the Pusan Subway Corporation for each electric coach.

The Seoul corporation paid 534 million for each coach for the third and fourth lines, while its Pusan counterpart paid 330 million won for the same type and the overcharges totalled as much as 100.8 billion won, they said.

The Seoul corporation violated the pertinent laws by establishing the purchase contract with domestic firms arbitrarily without asking the Office of Supply, the sole government procurement agency, to buy the equipment in due procedures.

They demanded the release of copies of the contract and other related documents.

Kim of the largest opposition PPD alleged that the overcharges might have been connected to political funds, pointing out that the contract was finally signed by then president Chon Tu-hwan.

No also cast suspicious eyes to the snowballing deficit in the subway operation and argued that the enormous figures in the red could have been caused by the diversion of funds for political purposes or incapability of the management who mostly had long military careers.

Its deficit jumped by over 400 billion won in a year to 2.2 trillion won as of the end of last year, he argued.

Pak Sil of the PPD maintained that Chon's elder brother, Ki-hwan, must have borrowed the ex-president's tacit influence in getting a contract for the construction of apartments for corporation employees at 1.2 million won per 3.3 square meters in floor space, 200,000 won higher than the government-set price.

The contractor, Selim Construction, is widely said to have been invested in by Chon Ki-hwan.

In the inspection of the Office of Military Manpower Administration, Defense panel members demanded material concerning the premature conscription of 437 student activists allegedly aimed to separate them from other collegians during the Chon era.

Yi Chae-kun of the PPD said, "A total of 437 students were deprived of the privilege of deferment until after their graduation guaranteed by the laws. They were suddenly brought to military training camps and enlisted for three years from 1982."

The Assemblyman charged the agency with offering illicit conscription exemption favors to sons of high government officials or top businessmen by putting them on a waiting list of males who are free from enlistment after a certain time.

Kim Tae-chung Criticizes Seoul Police Network
SK1810012088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 18 Oct 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" Column: "Criticism for Police"]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, president of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, yesterday criticized the metropolitan anticrime network. He pointed to the recent hide and seek played by fugitives and policemen that finally ended Sunday with the tragic death of three out of the four escapees as a prime example of the problem.

He told party lawmakers to look closely at the national police during the ongoing parliamentary audit and inspection of state affairs. The police force has thus far been mobilized chiefly to maintain government power, it has often ignored its basic function of protecting ordinary citizens from crime, he said.

Kim also asked his party to pay more attention to less fortunate women, particularly prostitutes, and seek ways to make them eligible for welfare benefits.

Kim Tae-chung Evaluates Political Outlook
PM1210102688 Paris L'HUMANITE in French
5 Oct 88 p 12

[Interview with PPD Chairman Kim Tae-chung by Roland Passevant in Seoul on 3 October]

[Text] [Passevant] Sir, why did your party not demonstrate in front of the media during the Olympic games?

[Kim Tae-chung] We promised to honor the Olympic truce, but that does not mean that we did not react. In principle, our party wanted the Olympic games to be a success, but our main priority was to help people. The poorest Koreans felt excluded from the games and did not show much interest in them. We proposed to the government that it should release money to help those people. It refused.

We also regret that North Korea was not able to take part in the Olympic games. But we must say that we are pleased that the games went smoothly.

[Passevant] How do you assess the present political situation following the arrest of O Yong-sik, the leader of the student movement, and the two protest demonstrations at Koryo University? Are you in contact with President No Tae-u over this affair?

[Kim Tae-chung] During the protest demonstrations at Koryo University, the students decided that, if the government did not release O Yong-sik, they would disrupt the marathon. We asked them to refrain from disrupting the games in that way; but we protested to the government about the student's arrest. The government has persisted in its action and has not released O Yong-sik.

Despite that, the students did not demonstrate during the marathon, and I am particularly pleased with their attitude. I must add that, aside from this Koryo University affair, there are 600 political prisoners in our prisons. The government has only released 1 percent of them. It has not kept its word.

In this connection, I do not think it is necessary to discuss these problems with it. We intend to take appropriate steps to secure their release in parliament, where the three opposition parties have a majority.

[Passevant] Did you see any new political prospects opening up for the opposition during the Olympic games?

[Kim Tae-chung] I am very happy that the Korean people were able to successfully organize the Olympic games, which is a historic event; and I am also pleased with our athletes' results. These Olympic games show our people's capabilities; they have been demonstrated to the whole world. I am sure that the Korean people's determination will produce a fruitful result, which will

be our country's democratization. I am firmly convinced of that. And I do not think that either the military, the government, or we, as an opposition party, will be able to do without the people's support. The three parties I have just mentioned must have realized that the people's role is the important thing. The people are the real victors.

[Passevant] Many observers are expressing anxiety about the period following the Olympic games. What will happen in this country now? Are you afraid that the dictatorship will return? What political change can be envisaged with an opposition majority in parliament to which you have just referred?

[Kim Tae-chung] In a word, I am optimistic, but only moderately optimistic. It is true that there is still a small minority in South Korea—in military and civilian circles—who want to maintain power with the Army's help. These people exist! But I am sure that the people will win in the end. In addition, it should be noted that there is another trend in the Army too; some men are saying that things cannot continue in this way. In this respect, our three opposition parties are giving an identical verdict.

President No Tae-u seems to be fully aware of this situation, and of the fact that he needs the Korean people's support to govern. I am convinced that real democracy will be established one day, through the people's will.

[Passevant] There is much talk of a dynamic student movement. How are the workers developing both with regard to social demands and with regard to the political situation?

[Kim Tae-chung] The working class have no fundamental rights in South Korea; we must therefore improve the labor laws. Appropriate wages and more favorable working conditions must be guaranteed. Our three parties support the working class' action to improve those conditions.

In this sphere, we have drafted a bill on labor law and intend to present it during the next session of parliament. We are opposed to the existing structure which favors the employers at the employees' expense. We want relations on the basis of equal cooperation, which will benefit both sides. I am working to this end and our party believes in the possibility of reforming working conditions and relations.

[Passevant] How much influence does the U.S. presence have on the government's policy? The Korean people seem to be increasingly hostile to this U.S. pressure.

[Kim Tae-chung] It is true that the United States has hitherto maintained very close relations with the ruling party. It is also true that anti-Americanism is increasing in the country. The main reason for this is that the United States has hitherto supported the ruling regimes.

Since the Kwangju events in particular, the Koreans have been much more hostile to the Americans. Everybody knows who received U.S. support in the presidential election last year. The United States supported No Tae-u. In the economic sphere, the Americans are forcing South Korea to import their grain.

I think that the majority of Koreans criticize the Americans' policy but do not regard them as enemies. There is no reason to regard them as such. We have decided our own situation up until now. Relations between the United States and us must be more equal, and the Americans must make efforts to ensure that this is the case.

We do not want to regard the United States as an enemy any more than the USSR or China. We want to be on good terms with all countries in the world.

[Passevant] Do you intend to encourage the resumption of contacts and discussions with North Korea? What proposals and plans do you have in this sphere?

[Kim Tae-chung] Talks between the two Koreas will eventually start. North Korea wants a nonaggression pact which aims to oust the Americans from the peninsula and to reduce military budgets. On the other hand, it is not in favor of exchanges with the South in all spheres. South Korea maintains a different attitude, in favor of exchanges but opposed to a nonaggression pact. There must be talks in both spheres. It would then be possible to have summit meetings between the two countries.

[Passevant] What percentage of people in the South are in favor of reunification? What do you think are the short-term, medium-term, and long-term prospects on this point?

[Kim Tae-chung] All South Koreans want it to happen, aside from a tiny minority who see no advantage in this reunification. Korea was a united country for 1,300 years; we do not want to abandon a majority desire for reunification, despite 40 years of separation. It will not be very easy. There will have to be a preparatory phase. By that I mean the two methods I mentioned before: a nonaggression pact and exchanges in all spheres.

In the short term we must establish peace on the peninsula by trying to establish exchanges. In view of the fact that we live in totally different regions, reunification will not be carried out in a single stage. It will be progressive. The first stage will be symbolic, leading to total reunification; I think that the solution is the existence of two federal governments.

The important thing today is coexistence between the two Koreas with peace and exchanges. [Kim Tae-chung ends]

When the interview was over, Kim Tae-chung said the name of our newspaper several times, associating L'HUMANITE with his return to freedom.

Burma

U.S. Ambassador Meets With Election Commission *BK1910151588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese* *1330 GMT 19 Oct 88*

[Text] Mr Burton Levin, U.S. ambassador to Burma, accompanied by Mr Marshall P. Adair, political and economic attache, and U Htin Aung, adviser, visited the Office of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections at No 94, Natmauk Road, Bahan Township, Rangoon, at 1400 on 19 October 1988 and met with the chairman and members of the commission.

At the meeting the commission chairman and members answered questions related to the holding of the democratic multiparty general elections in a friendly and frank manner.

Authorities Change Names of Government Organs *BK1910150588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese* *1330 GMT 19 Oct 88*

["State Law and Order Restoration Council Law of Substitution of Terms—Law No 8/88 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council dated 19 October—the 9th day of the waxing moon of Thadingyut, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council hereby enacts the following law:

Section 1.

A. This law shall be known as the Law of Substitution of Terms.

B. This law shall be deemed to be in force with effect from 18 September 1988—the 8th day of the waxing moon of Tawthalin, 1350.

Section 2.

The following terms mentioned in existing laws, by-laws, notifications, directives and so forth shall be deemed substituted as appropriate with the respective terms shown against each:

A. Present term: Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; Substitute term: Union of Burma.

B. Present term: Council of State; Substitute term: State Law and Order Restoration Council.

C. Present term: chairman of the Council of State or president of the state; Substitute term: chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

D. Present term: Council of Ministers; Substitute term: Government.

E. Present term: Office of the Council of Ministers; Substitute term: Office of the Government.

F. Present term: Council of People's Justices or chairman of the Council of People's Justices; Substitute term: Chief justice.

G. Present term: Central Court; Substitute term: Supreme Court.

H. Present term: Council of People's Attorneys or chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys; Substitute term: Attorney general.

I. Present term: Central Law Office; Substitute term: Office of the Attorney General.

J. Present term: Council of People's Inspectors or chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors; Substitute term: Auditor general.

K. Present term: Central Accounting Office; Substitute term: Office of the Auditor General.

L. Present term: Central Organ of Power; Substitute term: Government, chief justice, attorney general, or auditor general.

M. Present term: State or Divisional People's Council; Substitute term: State or Divisional Law and Order Restoration Council or Township Group-level Law and Order Restoration Council.

N. Present term: State or Divisional People's Council Executive Committee; Substitute term: State or Divisional or Township Group-level departmental authority concerned; People's Police Force or head of corporation.

O. Present term: Township People's Council; Substitute term: Township Law and Order Restoration Council.

P. Present term: Township People's Council Executive Committee; Substitute term: Township-level departmental authority concerned; People's Police Force; or head of corporation.

Q. Present term: Ward or village tract people's council; Substitute term: Ward or village tract law and order restoration council.

R. Present term: Ward or village people's council executive committee; Substitute term: Ward or village-level departmental authority concerned, people's police force, head of corporation, or ward or village law and order restoration council. Section 3.

The term "People's Council Executive Committee" in Section 2, Subsections N, P, and R, shall also include People's Council Executive Committee chairman, secretary, member, or committees formed in accordance with law by this People's Council Executive Committee.

Signed: General Saw Maung, chairman, State Law and Order Restoration Council

Divisive Campaigning by Parties Prohibited

BK1910114588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1100 GMT 19 Oct 88

["Order No 8/88 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council" Dated 10 October 1988—the 9th day of the waxing moon of Thadingyut, 1350 Burmese Era"]

[Text] 1. Since the Defense Forces assumed all state power on 18 September 1988, they have been working for local peace and tranquillity and the prevalence of law and order. At the same time, they have permitted registered political parties to engage in organizational activities as far as the law and order situation permits in order to allow for the holding of democratic multiparty general elections.

2. However, some political parties have taken advantage of the right to organize and have made speeches and engaged in organizational activities to create misunderstanding between the people and the army, divide and undermine the unity of the Defense Forces. It should be noted that the Defense Forces are not a party that will contest the forthcoming elections to obtain state power, but are an institution that will ensure the holding of fair general elections.

3. Political parties have the right to engage in correct organizational activities to obtain the people's support for their respective parties' ideology and policy and for their ultimate success in the elections, but must not damage any particular person or organization. Organizational activities, speeches, propaganda, and subversive literature aimed at dividing the Defense Forces are prohibited. It is hereby declared that strict action will be taken if this prohibition is violated.

Signed: Saw Maung, chairman, the State Law and Order Restoration Council

All Burma National Youth League Registers

*BK1910153188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 19 Oct 88*

[Text] The All Burma National Youth League, which has its headquarters at No 36, Ahlone Road, Monsi ward, near Thakin Mya Park, Lamadaw Township, Rangoon Division has been permitted to register as of 17 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 24 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The All Burma National Youth League has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patrons:

U Aung Thein, private entrepreneur;
U Kyaw Myint, private entrepreneur;
Daw Hla Kyi, retired school headmistress;

Executive Committee Members:

U Myint Thein, Pazundaung, chairman;
U Aung Khin Myo, Thaketa, vice chairman;
U Kyaw Zwa Aung alias Ko Tu, Yankin, general secretary;
U Zaw Ko, Magwe, joint secretary;
Daw Khin Htar Nwe, Pazundaung, officer in charge;
U Aung Min, Thaketa, information and liaison;
Daw San San Win, Pazundaung, treasurer;
U Hla Aye, Thaketa, youth development and physical culture;
U Nyi Nyi Lwin, Yankin, organization;
U Tin Maung Pyu, Rakine State, member;
U Aung Tun Kyaw, Mon State, member;
U Mya U, Irrawaddy Division, member;
U Win Naung, Yankin, member;
Daw Khin Mya Mya Aye, Bahan, member; and

Daw Phyu Hnin Moe, Yankin, member.

League for Human Rights, Peace Registers

*BK1910092788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 18 Oct 88*

[Text] The League for Human Rights and Peace, which has its headquarters at No 21, corner of Shwehintha Street and 155th Street, Ka/Ga Ward, Tamwegyi, Tamwe Township, Rangoon Division has been permitted to register as of 17 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 23 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The League for Human Rights and Peace has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

1. Saya Dagon, patron;
2. U Hla Myint, Tamwe, lawyer, chairman;
3. U Maung Maung Thein, Tharawaddy, vice chairman;
4. U Myo Thant, Lemyethna, chief court advocate, general secretary;
5. U Maung Maung Kyi, Tamwe, columnist for WEDINGA Journal, joint general secretary;
6. U Aung Kyin, Hlaing, treasurer;
7. U Kyaw Tint, Pyapon, organization; and
8. Daw Khin Aye Lwin, organization.

Mon National Democratic Front Registers

*BK1910153988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 19 Oct 88*

[Text] The Mon National Democratic Front, which has its headquarters at No 64, Central Road, Mayangon Ward, Moulmein, Mon State, has been permitted to register as of 17 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 25 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Mon National Democratic Front has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee: Nai Tun Thin, chairman;

Nai Thet Lwin, first vice chairman;
Nai Pan Aung, second vice chairman;
Min Ko Tar, third vice chairman;
Dr Min Soe Lin, general secretary;
Nai Aung Myint, joint general secretary;
Nai Yin Maung, member;
Nai Tha Tin, member;
Nai Thein Swe, member;
Nai Thein Maung, member; and
Nai Min Kyi, member.

Graduates Democratic Association Lists Program
BK1910162188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 19 Oct 88

["Press release No 9/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 19 October 1988—the 9th day of the waxing moon of Thadingut, Burmese 1350 era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts from the objectives and work program of the Graduates and Old Students Democratic Association which has registered with the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 161 Maung Taulay Street, Pabedan Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Objectives.

- A. To foster genuine and lasting democracy.
- B. To promote national unity.
- C. To foster economic, educational and social development in the state.
- D. To reduce and eliminate graduate unemployment.
- E. To protect and safeguard basic human rights and to promote mutual concern among citizens.
- F. To nurture and train students in democratic principles and knowledge so as to prepare them for future leadership of the country.

3. Programs.

A. To promote peace and tranquillity in the country; to construct a free and peaceful life for the people and to fully protect them from the dangers of overt and underground destructive elements.

B. Foreign Policy.

- 1) To conduct foreign relations based on world peace and international progress.
- 2) To promote full observance of the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

C. Economy.

- 1) To strive to obtain unconditional foreign assistance and aid in all fields.
- 2) To fully guarantee and encourage private enterprise.
- 3) To encourage and promote the development of cottage industry.

D. Education

- 1) To Upgrade the standard of education in the state to international levels.

E. Health

- 2) To upgrade the health system to provide free health care to the people, both prevention and treatment.

F. Peasant affairs

- 1) To allow freedom in cultivation and trade.
- 2) To promote the transformation of agriculture toward mechanization.
- 3) To set a limit on land ownership.

G. Workers affairs

- 1) To ensure lasting employment and to insure employment according to the fields of specialized training.

- 2) To provide continuous training to ensure worksite skills.

H. Solution of unemployment problem.

- 1) To provide the best facilities to obtain employment in local and foreign enterprises.

I. Religion.

All citizens shall have the right of worship in the religion of their choice.

Security Units Open Fire at 'Looters' in Hlaing

BK1510123188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 14 Oct 88

[Text] Upon receiving a report that about 60 looters had been removing corrugated iron sheets from the roof of new Hlaing Cigarette Factory at 0200 this morning, security units went to the site and opened fire, killing two looters.

Number of Students in Insurgent Camps Rises

BK1910032588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
19 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] The number of Burmese students and protesters living in minority camps under control of the National Democratic Front [NDF] has swelled to about 10,000, the front's president Saw Mawreh said yesterday.

He also said that all students and protestors living at Thebawbo camp opposite Phop Phra District of Tak Province will move to their own campsite tomorrow.

Saw Mawreh, speaking to reporters at the Karen headquarters of Manapler, said about 400 students were already at the campsite to prepare for the arrival of the others.

Karen sources said the students, who want to live independently, have been working at the campsite during the past 10 days.

At the new camp an area will be set aside for military training.

Saw Mawreh, who is attending the 3rd NDF Presidium Emergency Meeting which started on October 12, said the minority groups met on Monday to discuss long-term plans for the students.

The meeting is expected to end today.

Saw Mawreh said so far no final decision had been made, adding that the NDF had yet to discuss the matter with the students again.

Meanwhile Karen National Union [KNU] leader Bo Mya said yesterday that about 1,000 students staying at the Karen base of Mae Latah opposite Mae Sariang District of Mae Hong Son Province are suffering from malaria.

The students are also facing shortages of medicine, food and clothing, he said.

The KNU, he said, had given complete freedom to the students and denied reports that the students were being imprisoned and forced to do things they did not want to.

Commenting on the takeover of the Burmese base at Methawe opposite Tha Song Yang District, the Karen leader said his troops seized about 30 small arms, two mortars, one machinegun and some ammunition.

The Karens also captured five Burmese troops, he said.

Bo Mya said he thinks Rangoon troops won't remain idle and are likely to launch an attack against Karen bases along the Thai-Burmese border.

Students Tell Insurgent Camps Experiences

*BK2010102588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 19 Oct 88*

[Text] Students who escaped by fleeing from the Thay Baw Bo KNU [Karen National Union] insurgent camp at the border area were well received and assisted by the No 44 Light Infantry Regiment in returning to their parents. Appreciating and keeping in high esteem the good intention of members of the Defense Forces, the students have opened their hearts and recounted their experiences.

According to them, they encountered a Rakhine insurgent called Khine Myo Min and six foreign journalists in addition to about 250 underground students at a border camp at Wangkha on 29 September before reaching Thay Baw Bo camp. In addressing the students, the KNU leader Nga Mya [Nga Mya is a derogatory name for Bo Mya] said that they have been fighting for 40 years in order to obtain Karen-Burmese equal rights and the liberation of the Karen state and that he hoped that the students and the KNU would join hands in the fighting. He added that the Defence Forces attacked and destroyed cities and that he wanted to know the stand of the students.

In replying to Nga Mya, the students responded that they had no plans to join hands with the KNU for the joint campaign, and only if the Karens do not secede after obtaining democracy can they then extend help.

On 30 September, they were conveyed in four vehicles to Thay Baw Bo camp via a route in the other country [euphemism for Thailand] to meet other students. On 3 and 7 October, all the KNU members together with foreign journalists gathered at Thay Baw Bo. In addressing them, Na Mya said that they are fighting Burmese chauvinism and that only the Burmese are making preparations for multiparty elections by registering their political parties. He added that they would continue to

fight even after obtaining democracy if the Karens do not have rights equal to the Burmese and that if the students want help they would get it only if they join hands with the KNU.

On 7 October, the students were told that Nga Mya would like to meet and talk with them. They had to assemble at the football field of the Thay Baw Bo middle school but Nga Mya did not turn up and the students left angry over their lodgings. Nga Mya then got angry and made threats.

Starting from 8 October, the students were given military training but they took the training only from those students who are skillful in the subject and did not allow the KNU instructors to teach them. Only some students attended these training sessions and most stayed at their lodgings. As ordered by Nga Mya, they had to clear jungle about 2 miles south of Thay Baw Bo camp to prepare a training ground. Due to a shortage of medicines, three students suffering from malaria were in serious danger. The remaining 25 sick students were also in grave danger. There were about 30 female students at the Thay Baw Bo camp previously but only 15 remain now since some had surreptitiously left the camp. Everyday about 20 students fled from the camp and 5 young people of student age arrive at the camp.

Although the students were forbidden to go to the other country, some people said to be student leaders were issued cards permitting them to go back and forth there. However, some student leaders holding these cards were denied entry into the country by the police in the other country and they were even beaten up. Some students resorted to mixing with the black marketeers to get in and out of the country.

At Thay Baw Bo, a Student Democratic Front was reportedly formed under the leadership of a tutor from Rangoon University called Hla Aung, but it was reported that the majority of the students did not support him.

Mon Camps Near Border Facing Food Shortages

*BK1810044588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
18 Oct 88 p 4*

[By Chamlong Bunsong in Three Pagodas Pass]

[Text] Kanchanaburi—About 1,000 Burmese who have fled to the Mon-controlled camps near the Thai border here are facing food shortages after Thai authorities stopped the flow of rice being sold across the border, according to Mon sources.

The Mons said they are trying their best to help the Burmese students and civilians, but they themselves are running out of food that was, until recently, easily purchased in the bustling black market.

The sources said that Thai officials have since October 13 operated a checkpoint at Sangkhlaburi-Three Pagodas Pass junction to prevent Thai traders from entering and selling at the Mon village, isolated in rainswept mountains about 23 km from Sangkhlaburi district and 240 km northwest of Kanchanaburi provincial town.

If Thai authorities do not allow the traders back in within two or three days, the Mons have threatened to permit the 1,000 Burmese to march to Sangkhlaburi to buy their food provisions.

A Thai official requesting anonymity said the order to stop the sale of rice came from a high-ranking official in Kanchanaburi. The official, however, said he could not explain further.

Kanchanaburi Governor Prida Muttaharat said in a phone interview that cross-border trade was officially banned, but traders often sneaked across the border anyway.

He said Thailand prohibited the sale of rice because Thailand has "never supported" anti-Rangoon rebels.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

By-Election Begins in Parit Raja Constituency

Mahathir's Prospects Viewed

BK2010044488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0416 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Batu Pahat, Malaysia, Oct 20 (AFP)—Voters Thursday began casting their ballots in a by-election which analysts said would test Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's popularity among ethnic Malays.

The poll in the rural Parit Raja constituency near here is being held less than two months after Dr. Mahathir suffered his first by-election defeat in the town of Johore Baru.

His party lost on August 26 to a candidate backed by arch-rival Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, a former trade and industry minister.

But analysts said that unlike Johore Baru, a multi-racial constituency, more than 81 percent of Parit Raja's 19,651 voters are ethnic Malays, who make up half of Malaysia's 16.5 million people.

About 10 percent of voters had cast their ballots before 10:00 a.m. (0200 GMT), a spokesman of the Elections Commission said. Police said voting was proceeding without interruption.

The Razaleigh camp is fielding 39-year-old businessman Hamdan Yahya, against Dr. Mahathir's political secretary, Mohamad Yasin Kamari, 45.

Mr. Razaleigh, campaigning to unseat Dr. Mahathir, criticizes the premier for arresting more than a 100 government critics and opposition leaders a year ago and for recently sacking three judges, including former Supreme Court Lord President, Salih Abas.

"We want the judges reinstated because independence of the judiciary is fundamental to the working of democracy," Musa Hitam, Dr. Mahathir's former deputy, now aligned to Mr. Razaleigh, told cheering supporters Wednesday.

Mr. Musa has accused Dr. Mahathir of planning a snap general election and says the premier will declare a state of emergency to cling to power if he is beaten.

Dr. Mahathir's aides campaigning here accuse Mr. Razaleigh and Mr. Musa of greed for power and say that frequent by-elections are evidence enough of a thriving democracy.

Dr. Mahathir last week invited Mr. Razaleigh and Mr. Musa to talks to repair the split in the ethnic Malay community and said they were welcome to join his New United Malays National Organization formed early this year.

Voting Assessed as 'Brisk'

BK2010071688 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Polling is being held today in the Parit Raja state constituency in southern Johor State. The ruling Barisan Nasional coalition candidate, Mohamed Yasin Kamari, cast his vote at about 0915 [0115 GMT]. Polling started slowly, but became brisker in the late morning.

The by-election sees the Barisan Nasional defending the seat against six independents, including Haji Hamdan Yahya, said to be backed by the old UMNO [United Malays National Organization] group. The results of the polling are expected to be known by midnight tonight.

Cambodia

Ministry Rejects ASEAN's UN Draft Resolution

BK1910135988 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Oct 88

[19 October statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—read by announcer]

[Text] The present general trend in the world and the region is developing from a state of confrontation toward detente, dialogue, and cooperation for peace and progress. The two meetings in Paris between Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk, the Jakarta informal

meeting—JIM—and the efforts to find a solution to the Cambodian problem within the framework of the non-aligned countries are important events vigorously hailed and supported by world opinion. To display its goodwill, the PRK has already unilaterally carried out seven partial withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteer troops, including their high command, pulled the remaining troops 30 km back from the Thai-Cambodian border, and placed them under the command of the PRK. Enjoying the full support of the Cambodian people, the PRK is engaging in national reconstruction, winning successes in all fields, and keeping control on the whole country. The seven-point proposal recently put forth by the PRK has emphasized the goodwill of the PRK which genuinely wishes to settle the Cambodian problem through negotiations. In addition to the above-mentioned proposal, the LPDR also set forth own its seven-point proposal on peace and security in Southeast Asia, and lately Vietnam and Laos proposed to Indonesia and the ASEAN countries to cooperate with each other in preparing a draft resolution on the Cambodian issue for the 43d UN General Assembly.

It is regrettable, however, that instead of welcoming the good-will initiative of Vietnam and Laos, which has won the approval and support of the majority of UN members, the ASEAN countries put forth a draft resolution of its own which runs completely counter to the JIM's spirit and the common trend toward dialogue and cooperation. This draft resolution shamelessly distorts realities in Cambodia, and reiterates anti-Vietnamese propaganda, without even mentioning the name of the genocidal Pol Pot regime which, as it turns out, has been forcefully condemned by large segments of UN opinion which has demanded that the Pol Pot gang be prevented from returning to Cambodia after Vietnam pulls out of this country.

This is an act that grossly tramples underfoot the conscience of mankind, causes an impasse to the settlement of the Cambodian problem at the United Nations, and keeps this world body from carrying out its noble responsibility.

The Cambodian people—victims, first, of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and, later on, of the conspiracy of regional reactionaries—categorically reject this draft resolution of the ASEAN countries, and firmly believe that to resolve the Cambodian problem with justice in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world, the United Nations will not allow the erroneous ASEAN resolution to jeopardize its position and prestige again.

Phnom Penh, 19 October 1988

SPK Notes Khmer Rouge Absence From Talks
BK2010120388 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1054 GMT 20 Oct 88

["Working Group's Meeting in Jakarta Goes Ahead Without Khmer Rouge's Participation"—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 20—Despite the Khmer Rouge's absence the meeting of working groups on Kampuchea has been held in Jakarta, capital of Indonesia, as scheduled.

The event spells out the real concern of parties concerned, except the Pol Pot faction, over a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict and paves the way for the second Jakarta informal meeting.

With its refusal to participate in the meeting, the Khmer Rouge responsible for the death of millions of Kampuchean people during its rule in Kampuchea from 1975 to 1978 has obviously become the main obstacle to the current process of searching for peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue and bringing about an early end to the Kampuchean people's suffering and bloodshed.

More and more people in the world have realized the root cause of the nine-year-long deadlock in the settlement of the Kampuchean conflict. They are welcoming the dialogue between the Khmer opposing factions and between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. The PRK's constructive proposals and its policy of national reconciliation are acclaimed by the world public as the framework for the political settlement of the Kampuchean question, thus contributing to normalizing the regional situation. On the other hand, to facilitate the process of dialogue, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have decided to withdraw 50,000 Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea this year and the total Vietnamese withdrawal will be completed in 1990. This decision is highly appreciated by public opinion in the world as a good-will move of the SRV and PRK.

There are two inter-linked issues in a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict as elaborated by the Jakarta informal meeting: the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the prevention of Khmer Rouge's recurrence in Kampuchea. After the above-said decision of Vietnam and the PRK, the only thing to do now is to find measures to prevent the return of the Pol Pot criminals to power after the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea. Australian leaders have urged the world public to bring the Pol Potists to an international court and Indonesian foreign minister Ali Alatas has suggested that China should provide an asylum for Pol Pot and his close associates. The Jakarta meeting of working groups on Kampuchea has been convened to this effect.

The Pol Pot faction cannot be so stubborn without Beijing's backing. However, even the Chinese leaders have to acknowledge the gruesome errors committed by Pol Pot and his men during their four-year reign in Kampuchea. Chinese Party leader Zhao Ziyang in August this year said that the return to power by Khmer Rouge's Pol Potists would be a danger. Then a question arises: Why are the Chinese leaders bent on supporting the universally condemned Pol Potist criminals?

The Kampuchean people urge the Chinese authorities not to turn a blind eye to the revival of the Kampuchean people and the reality in Kampuchea and in Southeast Asia. China should have a positive and constructive

attitude toward the current process of dialogue between the Khmer opposing factions and between Indochinese and ASEAN countries aimed at searching for an early political solution to the Kampuchean conflict. Only with such a goodwill can China be respected as a power highly responsible for making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

International Food Aid Given to Disaster Victims
BK1910052288 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1108 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 18—Since August, the Kampuchean Red Cross has distributed over 800 tons of paddy to 15,000 families in regions stricken by natural calamities.

The aid was donated by various international humanitarian organizations including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Vision Organization, the High Commissioner for Refugee (HCR) and the CIDSE [International Cooperation for Development and Economic Solidarity].

Some 3,000 families in Svay Rieng Province received 150 tons of rice from FAO and the World Vision Organization and 3,400 others in Kompong Thom got 175 tons from FAO and CIDSE. In Kandal Province, over 2,000 families were distributed with 100 tons of paddy sent as aid from CIDSE and the World Vision Organization.

The rest of the donation were distributed to people in the provinces of Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Kompong Speu and Kompong Chhnang.

Chea Sim Visits Central Province of Kandal
BK1910075588 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0408 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Oct (SPK)—Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, recently visited the district of Kandal Stoeng, Kandal Province.

During a meeting with war invalids and families of deceased combatants in Baku, Anlung Romiet, and Kouk Trap communes, Chea Sim expressed great appreciation for the sacrifices of the local population and particularly its contribution to the development and strengthening of the KPRAF.

After recalling the positive results achieved on the international stage concerning a political solution to the Cambodian problem, the Cambodian leader denounced all the perfidious, subversive maneuvers of the enemies against the Government of the PRK.

He urged the local population to transform its hatred of the genocidal Pol Pot clique into concrete activities to successfully carry out the national defense and reconstruction tasks.

Tie Banh Greets Polish Counterpart on Army Day
BK1910092388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] On the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the Polish People's Army, Comrade Tie Banh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister of the PRK, has sent a message of greetings to his Polish counterpart, Comrade General Florian Siwicki.

The message said:

Our Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces have earnestly followed and highly valued the new successes scored by the Polish People's Army during the past 45 years. We have been amply satisfied with the relations of friendship and solidarity as well as the cooperation between our two peoples and armies which have been constantly strengthened and expanded for the cause of peace, security, and progressive socialism.

Once again, we wish you, comrade minister and, through you, all the cadres and combatants of the Polish People's Army, the best of health and new and still greater success in performing the supreme tasks entrusted by the party and people.

Indonesia

AFP Reports on Unemployment Situation
BK2010022488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0200 GMT
20 Oct 88

[By Endy Bayuni]

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 20 (AFP)—The explosive job situation in Indonesia was brought sharply into focus this week when a half-dozen people were trampled to death while rushing to apply for jobs.

Officials say that an estimated two million young people enter the labour market each year, but that the number of jobs created has lagged far behind.

Government officials and economists have repeatedly stressed that a failure to ensure that job-seekers find work could at times of low economic growth lead to social unrest.

Unemployment stands officially at a low 2.21 percent of the 67.5 million workforce this year, but Manpower Minister Cosmas Batubara said in August that some 25 percent of the workforce were actually underemployed—defined as working less than 24 hours a week.

The fatal trampling incident in the East Java city of Surabaya on Monday [17 October] has dramatically illustrated how desperate the job market is.

Five men and a woman were killed and 35 people were injured when an estimated 50,000 people rushed forward, breaking down the fence of a football stadium in a frenzy to hand in application forms for jobs advertised by the East Java governor's office.

According to the Surabaya-based JAWA POS daily, many had come from out of the city and camped out near the stadium since Sunday night while others began to filter in just after dawn.

The governor's office apparently made security arrangements for only 1,500 applicants as there were only 1,200 jobs, the daily said, pointing the finger at officials for poor organization.

"What happened in Surabaya illustrates how big a manpower problem the government is facing," Mr. Batubara said Wednesday.

He said the next five years will see some 12 million people joining the labour force, and the situation will be worsened by the fact that most of them will have sufficient schooling to demand urban jobs, preferably with the government, rather than stay in rural areas.

Every offer of a job or work training was bound to attract a rush, he added.

Falling oil income and a growing foreign debt burden have forced the government to introduce one belt-tightening economic measure after another in recent years.

This has kept economic growth rates low, averaging 3.8 percent in the last five years against an estimated five percent minimum requirement to absorb the number of new workers.

"The saddening incident in Surabaya will make it crystal clear that the main problem in this country ... is the creation of an adequate number of jobs that could reasonably absorb the swelling number of first job seekers," the English-language JAKARTA POST said Wednesday.

"The upheaval in Algeria should be a warning ... that the problem of employment generation should be given top priority attention," the daily said, referring to recent unrest in the North African country.

"Someone should be held responsible," said Agus Sudono, former chairman of the Indonesian Labour Federation.

"This is a sign that the job situation in Indonesia has reached a critical point," he said, adding that the time has come for the government to draw up a national manpower policy plan to deal with unemployment.

Economists had previously warned that the problem of unemployment was larger than the official unemployment figure indicated because the jobless now include young and educated people who are much more politically aware.

In a recent seminar, Arsjad Anwar, dean of the Economic Faculty at Universitas Indonesia in Jakarta, said that among job seekers in 1986, 5.8 percent were secondary school graduates aged around 14, 4.3 percent high school graduates aged 17 and 9.4 percent university graduates.

Former Official Declared 'Communist Activist'
*BK2010091188 Jakarta JAKARTA POST in English
18 Oct 88 p 3*

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—A former chairman of a West Sumatera chapter of the ruling Golkar [Functional Group] party has been declared a communist activist, but no legal action will be taken against him.

Syamsir Alamsyah Datuk Majo Indo Nan Mamangun held key positions in pro-communist organizations in Sumatera, a spokesman for the North Sumatera Security Command told the press in Padang, West Sumatera yesterday.

The spokesman said the former chairman of the Payakumbuh chapter of Golkar sought to establish the Indonesian Communist Party-backed Revolutionary Council in West Sumatera in 1965.

Syamsir's involvement in the banned communist activities was disclosed only recently because he moved to Jakarta soon after the party was banned in 1967, the spokesman said.

He returned to Payakumbuh in 1970 and became an influential businessman and political figure.

Laos

Military Delegation Returns From Thailand
*BK1910141188 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 19 Oct 88*

[Text] The LPDR military delegation led by General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the LPA General Staff, arrived in Vientiane at 1715 today after ending a 3-day visit to the Kingdom of Thailand at the invitation of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief and acting military supreme commander of the Kingdom of Thailand. Welcoming Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and his entourage at the airport were Major General Choummali Sai-gnason, first deputy minister of

national defense, and a number of senior military officers. Mrs Prathuang Rotphong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, was also at the airport to welcome Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and his party.

At the airport, Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, deputy head of the military delegation paying the visit to the Kingdom of Thailand, gave a press interview as follows:

[Begin recording] [Thonglai Kommasit] The most important issue discussed was what we should do to restore the situation of normalcy in the area between Laos' Boten District and Thailand's Chattrakan District, where the Lao-Thai border conflict developed, to a state like that before the border incident occurred. With regard to this issue, the two sides unanimously agreed that each side should maintain only an appropriate level of manpower in the area in peace time, as it did before the untoward incident took place. This means that the two sides will work together to make the situation in the area return to normal. Moreover, the two sides also unanimously agreed that they would propose to their respective governments to continue the negotiations to settle the border problem as soon as possible. They would also propose to their respective governments to develop cooperation with each other in the economic, investment, trade, and other fields in the interests of the peoples in the two countries, thus making ardent contributions to the cause of peace, stability, and cooperation in this region.

[Unidentified reporter] When will the negotiations between the high-level military delegations as well as between the governments of the two countries be continued?

[Thonglai Kommasit] The Lao side is now waiting for an answer from the Thai side about the next round of talks. The military of the two sides have jointly proposed to their respective governments to continue the negotiation. But when negotiations are held depends on the answer of the Thai side. As for the official friendship visit at the invitation of Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut will lead a military delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand to visit Laos at the end of this month. [end recording]

During the visit to Thailand, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and his party met with Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and high-ranking military officers of the three services of the Thai Armed Forces at the Thai Army Auditorium. At the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on various issues considered beneficial to the improvement and strengthening of the friendship and brotherly and neighborly understanding between the two armies and peoples of Laos and Thailand.

Our military delegation also paid a courtesy call on Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, at the Government House. During the call, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan presented a letter from Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, to Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, inviting the latter to pay an official friendship visit to the LPDR. Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan gladly accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be announced later. The conversation between the host and the guest was conducted in a very warm atmosphere of good neighborliness and brotherliness.

In addition, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan also paid a courtesy call on General Kriangsak Chamanan and visited the Sattahip Naval Station, the Chulachomklao Military Academy, the Charoen Phokkhaphan Company, the chicken farm project in Siracha, and Phatthaya. He was accorded a warm welcome wherever he visited.

On the afternoon of 19 October at the Don Muang Military Airport, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut jointly issued a press release to the Thai press on the success of the friendship visit to the Kingdom of Thailand by the Lao military delegation.

Subsequently, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and other high-ranking military officers from the three Thai armed services intimately escorted Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and his entourage to board the plane to return to Vientiane.

Khamphan Simmalavong, LPDR extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand, and staff members of the LPDR Embassy were also on hand to see the delegation off.

Souphanouvong Said Replaced as LFNC President
BK2010011588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Oct 88 p 8

[Text] Laotian President Prince Souphanouvong has resigned as president of the Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC), according to an official Laotian news agency KPL report reaching AFP in Bangkok on Tuesday [18 October].

KPL said Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit had opened a national conference of the LFNC in Vientiane on Monday in his capacity as president of the front—a symbol of national unity which groups representatives of such key social groups as ethnic minorities, unions, the military, intellectuals and Buddhist monks.

This was the first recorded mention of Mr Phoumi, who is also acting head of state, as president of the front.

Prince Souphanouvong, founder of the Lao Communist Party, stepped down as his nation's president two years ago due to illness. He retained his title and Mr Phoumi was appointed acting head of state.

The 79-year-old "red prince," who is believed to have suffered a stroke in October 1986, has also been replaced as president of the National Assembly by Politburo member Sisomphon Lovansai.

SRV, DPRK Women's Delegations Depart

BK1910101888 Vientiane KPL in English
0911 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Vientiane, October 19 (KPL)—The foreign women delegations of Vietnam and the DPRK yesterday returned home after attending the second nation-wide congress of the LWU [Lao Women's Union], which recently ended in Vientiane.

Seeing the delegations off at the airport were Mrs. Phetsamon Lasasimma, member of the LPRP CC, advisor to the LWU, and other officials concerned.

Also on hand at the airport were ambassadors of Vietnam and the DPRK to Laos.

Further on FRG State Minister's Visit

Meets With Phoun Sipaseut

BK1810101588 Vientiane KPL in English
0907 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] Vientiane, October 18 (KPL)—Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, met here yesterday afternoon a delegation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the FRG led by Helmut Schafer, its state minister.

At the meeting, Phoun Sipaseut welcomed the visit to Laos of the delegation which contributed to the consolidation and development of the bilateral cooperation between the Lao PDR and the FRG. Domestic and international matters of mutual interest were also raised at the discussion.

On the same afternoon, the FRG delegation also paid a courtesy visit to Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations. On this occasion, both sides discussed the way to expand the economic and trade cooperation between Laos and the FRG on the basis of expanding foreign investment in the Lao PDR.

Meets Sali Vongkham-sao

BK1910101988 Vientiane KPL in English
0908 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Vientiane, October 19 (KPL)—Sali Vongkham-sao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of economy, planning, and finance of the Lao PDR, welcomed here yesterday morning Helmut Schafer, state minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

On this occasion, the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers briefed his guest on the situation of economic development in Laos, in which he spoke about difficulties in communication and transport in the country. He also pointed out to the open policy regarding foreign investment in Laos.

Helmut Scharfer said that he will make the Lao policy on foreign investment known to companies and businessmen in the FRG.

Schafer Comments on Assistance

BK1910111288 Vientiane KPL in English
0924 GMT 19 Oct 88

["Interview by FRG State Foreign Minister"—KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, October 19 (KPL)—Helmut Schafer, state minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, and his delegation left here yesterday afternoon, ending his four day visit to the Lao PDR. At the airport, the FRG delegation was seen off by Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Lao PDR.

Before his departure, the FRG foreign minister gave an interview to newsmen. He spoke about the possibility in widening cooperation with Laos, such as in the fields of transport, communication, water supply. However, these issues needed to be discussed in the FRG first. In this connection, a Lao delegation needs to go to the FRG to contact with firms and businessmen to invest in Laos.

Concerning the efforts of the Lao PDR in its national economic development, he said that Laos had done good efforts in this field but it still needed more support. He understood that Laos needed greater assistance due to the difficulties.

Concerning drought seriously affecting the current rice crops, H. Schafer said that he would report to the FRG Government so that it will look for ways to assist economic development in Laos. He will do his utmost to seek for the FRG investment in Laos in the form of joint ventures.

He spoke about good perspectives for cooperation although it is a long process. He has expressed the hope for further talks and that other European countries will

show more interest in socioeconomic development in Laos in addition to Japan, the USA and others. The FRG will try its best to help the national development in Laos, he added.

On the Kampuchean issue, he was unanimous with the Lao Government that peace would return to Kampuchea soon. This will give the FRG a chance to help all the three Indochinese countries which seriously suffered by wars. The FRG, as an EEC member, will do its utmost to help Laos in its economic reconstruction.

The FRG delegation then left for Vietnam.

Phoun Sipaseut Confers Medal on PRK Envoy
BK2010100588 Vientiane KPL in English
0921 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Vientiane, October 20 (KPL)—The "Mittaphap" friendship medal of the Lao PDR was conferred on Nguon Phansiphon, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Laos, on October 19, in recognition of his contribution to the further strengthening of the relations of fraternal friendship, special solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

The medal was presented to the ambassador by Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs.

Phoun Sipaseut, on this occasion, highly appreciated the constant development of relations between the two countries and expressed his profound gratitude to the party, government and fraternal people of Kampuchea for their help and assistance.

Philippines

Reportage Continues on U.S. Bases Agreement

Laurel Challenges Aquino
HK2010085888 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel accused President Aquino of abandoning her policy on keeping her options open, as he challenged her to prove that she did not negotiate with the U.S. Government for the renegotiation of the military bases in the country beyond 1991, in exchange for a 250-percent increase in the hard cash portion of the yearly compensation for the remaining two years of the MBA [Military Bases Agreement] treaty. In his speech before the Rotary Club of Manila at the Manila Hotel, he said:

[Begin recording in English] Knowing the leadership's money mind-set, Washington easily cornered the Philippines into accepting \$160 million in economic support funds, \$200 million in military grants, and \$96 million

in food aid and development assistance. Reading through the memorandum agreement signed only 3 days ago it is obvious that the Aquino leadership has already committed itself to renegotiate an extension on the bases beyond 1991. I know that the Aquino administration will [word indistinct] deny this officially. But mark my words and hear me well on this 20th day of October 1988, all this talk about keeping her options open until 1991 is no longer true. All options open before are no longer open now, because even before 1991 the decision has been made to extend the bases. Such an extension is perhaps the obvious kapalit [exchange] for the more than 250 percent increase in the hard cash portion of the annual compensation for the remaining 2 years of the present agreement. We should not forget that whatever compensation may have been pledged will still have to be approved by the United States Congress next year, 1989, when they deliberate on the appropriations act [as heard] for 1990. And at that time the pledge of debt efforts given by President Reagan will have to be implemented by a new president. And when that happens, expect Washington to tactfully remand Manila to start renegotiating the extension of the bases by mid-1989. And now only the Philippine Senate can question the president's (?footsteps) and the president's (?price). Under Section 21 Article 7 of the Cory Constitution, it is provided that, and I quote: No treaty or international agreement shall be valid and effective unless concurred in by at least two-thirds of all the members of the Senate. That, the Philippine Senate can still advert to—that is, if they can resist the blandishments of presidential power, or of presidential lacrimation. [end recording]

Laurel Alleges 'Secret Deal'

HK2010083888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0806 GMT
20 Oct 88

[Text] Manila, Oct 20 (AFP)—Vice President Salvador Laurel charged Thursday that Washington had "cornered" Manila into accepting a compensation hike for U.S. military bases in exchange for a secret deal to let them stay after 1991.

Meanwhile, Filipino supporters of the U.S. military presence launched a propaganda campaign amid mounting criticism of the bases agreement, which assures U.S. access to Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base through 1991.

"Reading through the memorandum of agreement signed three days ago, it is obvious that the Aquino leadership has already, if secretly, committed itself to renegotiate extension of the bases (lease) beyond 1991," Mr. Laurel said.

He noted President Corazon Aquino's denial of the persistent charge, but told a business group here: "Mark my word: all this talk about keeping options open until 1991 will be exercised before 1991 in favor of an extension."

Mr. Laurel, 59, has long been estranged from Mrs. Aquino. He joined the right-wing opposition in August but remains her constitutional successor.

The vice president has said he was for a gradual but definite phaseout of the World War II-era bases after 1991.

Mrs. Aquino said after the accord was signed in Washington on Monday that she was maintaining her policy of keeping her options open after 1991.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Gerald Huchel declined to comment on Mr. Laurel's allegation saying it would be "inappropriate" for him to do so.

Mr. Laurel said "such an extension is the obvious exchange of the more than 250 percent increase in the hard cash portion of the annual compensation" for 1990 and 1991. Manila is to receive 481 million U.S. dollars yearly from 1990.

"Knowing the leadership's money mind set, Washington cornered the Philippines into accepting," he alleged.

Four out of five Filipino businessmen favor the retention of Clark and Subic after 1991, according to a survey by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) of its nationwide membership.

The PCCI survey released Thursday said 80 percent of respondents were in favor of keeping the bases after 1991, 16 percent were against it, and four percent had no response.

Those in favor said the U.S. military facilities contributed to national security, economic stability, regional balance of power and industrialization, while those against said the bases infringed upon Philippine sovereignty and served as magnets for nuclear attack.

A pro-bases Filipino group, Sandigan, called for retention of the facilities in a paid newspaper advertisement Thursday.

In the advertisement, the group heralded the exploits of Valeriano Abello, a Filipino World War II veteran who fought with U.S. liberation troops against Japanese occupation forces on the central island of Leyte in 1944.

The October 20, 1944 beach landing in Leyte of U.S. General Douglas MacArthur fulfilled his famous pledge of "I shall return" which he made when he left the country during the Japanese onslaught in 1942.

Suspected left-wing rebels over the weekend dynamited a giant bronze statue of Gen. MacArthur erected at the coast where he landed in Leyte. It was repaired in time for the 44th anniversary.

The pro-bases advertisement was printed on the same day Manila newspapers carried pictures of left-wing demonstrators burning a U.S. flag near the U.S. Embassy on Wednesday.

"We still need those bases. Not only because of the economic package but for strategic reasons as well," Mr. Abello said in the advertisement.

"Let us consecrate the spirit of the Leyte landing. And call on our countrymen who share our faith in American friendship to voice out their support for the unending amity between our two peoples," he added.

Most Congressmen Said 'Happy'

HK2010115588 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Speaker Ramon Mitra said that most congressmen are happy with the new bases accord because a huge sum has been added to the previous payment for use of the bases.

[Begin Mitra recording in English] Members of the House feel very good about the agreement as does the LDP [Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino—Struggle of Philippine Democrats] which came out with a formal endorsement of the agreement. I think it's a good deal, from \$180 million, even just the hard component of it, from \$180 million to \$481. I think it's a very big jump. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Congressman Jose de Venecia said that the Philippines will get more than \$1.6 billion in annual payment for the bases use in 1990 and 1991. He said that the country would also receive more than \$900 million to help reduce its foreign debt.

[Begin De Venecia recording in English] There are three categories: The the hard cash portion—the hard component portion—the soft component portion, and the debt-relief portion, for a total of \$1.628 billion in real, [word indistinct] financial and economic benefit to the Philippines and to the Filipino people. I am very pleased with this. [end recording]

Speaker Seeks Clarification on Figures

HK2010133388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr wants clarification on Congressman de Venecia's figures which he announced during a news conference. Mitra said he would be happy if De Venecia's figure was the real amount agreed upon. He said he will meet De Venecia any day for clarification on the issue.

[Begin Mitra recording in English] It's a bit hazy to me; according to him, even the Americans do not understand this figure. So, I'd like—we've asked him to clarify this figure. If it is true, my goodness, that's good for the

country. The money appropriated for debt servicing is there, and there's no getting away from it. If in fact, we don't need it, then, that will revert to the general fund. That would be good because it will be available for additional appropriation.

Olongapo Residents Hail Pact

HK2010062188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 20 Oct 88 p 6

[By Roger Garcia Jr]

[Text] Olongapo City—Residents here rejoiced yesterday as the Philippines and the United States formally signed the terms for the continued use of American military bases here until 1991.

Bar girls, business operators and base workers expressed their elation over the accord and considered the new agreement as a "welcome development."

Interviews by the INQUIRER, indicated that most of the residents here are for the retention of the bases even beyond 1991.

Local folk are continuously following the renegotiation of the 41-year-old MBA [Military Bases Agreement] which started in April last year but have bogged down several times.

Nightclub owners who had worried about their future are now reportedly looking forward to 1991 when a new lease for the bases will be negotiated.

Renovations and improvements in many business establishments here were deferred since the start of the renegotiation last April.

"Puwede na sigurong magdagdag ng konti sa negosyo o magpaayos ng club. Sana naman ayzuloyuloy na ito. Marami rin kasing mawawalan ng hacdbuhay pag nawaia ang base [This may help increase business and help us improve the clubs. Let's hope this condition stays because many would lose their job if the bases go]," said Sammy del Rosario, owner of several nightclubs and restaurants here.

Olongapo city Mayor Richard Gordon, meanwhile said those developments have "taught us Filipinos on how to deal with the Americans."

"We have learned our lessons now. Therefore, we should be more prepared when we go to the negotiating table come 1991. The Americans know our problems and we are also aware of their weaknesses. We just hope that the promised money will come soon," Gordon said.

Gordon was speaking at a seminar here on how to do business in American facilities. The seminar was attended by hundreds of local businessmen here who have plans of doing business inside the Subic Naval Base.

Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Association (FFCEA), executive vice president Primo Galbez said the FFCEA shares the sentiments of other organized labor groups and that the government owes it to the people to make a full disclosure of the details of the new agreement, including how it was reached.

'Expert' Views Nuclear Issue

HK2010052888 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 20 Oct 88 pp 1, 8

[By Glenda Gloria]

[Text] At least 75 percent of the U.S. Navy ships that make port calls on Subic naval base carry nuclear weapons, a Filipino expert on nuclear weaponry said yesterday.

"Because of this," said Fr. Elmo Manapat of the Nuclear Free Philippines Coalition [NFPC], "our country is at the losing end" in the new accord between the Philippines and the United States. The new deal bans storage of nuclear weapons in U.S. military facilities here but allows port calls by U.S. nuclear-armed ships and planes at Subic and Clark Air Base.

Manapat said 75 percent of all the ships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet which regularly dock at Subic are nuclear-capable.

Warships are nuclear-capable when they carry nuclear weapons ready to be loaded "any time the situation calls for it," Manapat said. He belied claims that such ships don't carry weapons but only have the facilities on which nuclear weapons can be installed.

He said that based on his studies, those currently stored in the American military facilities here, notably on Clark and Subic, are mere "components" of nuclear weapons, compared to the warships which carry actual weapons.

The government has adopted the Spanish formula in this new agreement banning the storage of nuclear weapons, he said.

But he added the Philippines is at a disadvantage because port calls of ships carrying nuclear weapons are more frequent than in any other host country of U.S. bases.

Manapat said such port calls must be stopped if the constitutional ban on nuclear weapons is to be strictly followed.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Pacifico Castro said that since "combatant warships and men of war" are considered as "integral territories" of the countries whose flag they fly, the nuclear weapons that may be aboard U.S. ships are technically in U.S. territory.

International law provides that U.S. warships and aircraft which transit through Philippine territory, being extensions of U.S. territory, may not be subject to inspection.

Castro said only the President as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces may stop vessels and aircraft believed to be nuclear-capable from entering Philippine territory.

Manapat said, "We are at a loss, it (new provision) does not uphold the Constitution." The NFPC which he heads is one of the many cause-oriented groups demanding the dismantling of the American bases here.

Experts agree that nuclear weapons on the U.S. facilities here are "tactical" or short-range battlefield weapons used to affect the course of tactical maneuver or battle.

Manapat earlier said two squadrons of F-4E Phantom II jets are on Clark while the P-3C Orion anti-submarine warfare planes are based at the Cubi Point naval air Station.

U.S. Said To Face Lease Battle

HK2010062788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 20 Oct 88 p 8

[Text] The United States faces a tough battle when it negotiates a new lease for its strategic military bases in the Philippines beyond 1991, legislators said on Wednesday.

"That's the next round in this heavy weight championship fight," Senate defense committee chairman Ernesto Maceda said, after the two countries in Washington on Monday agreed terms on the use of the bases for the next three years. Other senators agreed.

Wigberto Tanada, a leading opponent of the bases, said: "The real battle will be in 1991," Rene Saguisag, a member of Aquino's ruling coalition, said: "The compensation negotiation was a foregone conclusion. The name of the game is really 1991."

President Aquino said on Tuesday she was keeping her options open on whether to keep the giant bases after the U.S. lease expires in 1991.

While Aquino showed pleasure at the Washington deal, some of her supporters joined right-wing opposition politicians in branding the agreement a victory for Washington.

However government officials and businessmen said the agreement would strengthen the Philippine economy and boost foreign investment.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said a quick disbursement of cash from the package would enable the Philippines to begin easing the burden of a \$28.95-billion foreign debt, but he gave no details.

Bankers said the successful completion of the talks had strengthened Manila's hand in negotiating with foreign creditors for new loans.

Transportation and Communications Secretary Rainerio Eyes told reporters prospective investors would now see the Philippines as a more secure place for their capital.

"The presence of the bases provides additional security for investors," he said, adding that businessmen had become apprehensive over the delay in the conclusion of the talks.

The accord allows continued use of Clark air base, Subic naval base and four other smaller facilities in exchange for \$1.46 billion in compensation and indirect aid for 1990 and 1991, when the four-decade U.S. lease on the facilities, the largest outside the United States, expires.

Manila originally demanded an annual package of \$2.3 billion.

Maceda said 66 percent of Filipinos in a survey favored extension of the lease but on the premise of increased aid. The bases employ 68,000 Filipinos and 20,000 U.S. personnel.

1991 'Negotiating' Plan Urged

HK2010053088 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 20 Oct 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Having Learned Our Lesson, Let's Forge On"]

[Text] All right, so we're disappointed with the terms agreed upon in the bases pact review. Wise men and wiseacres have gone over the provisions of the agreement, combed through the thicket of figures, twitted our officials and especially our chief negotiator for getting us what seems to be the raw end of a deal.

We've made ourselves clear. Maybe it's time to listen.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus is scheduled to arrive tomorrow from the United States, and his first act will be to proceed to Malacanang to report to the President, and to the people on the conclusion of the talks. Given the beating he has taken in absentia, Manglapus now deserves a fair hearing.

But even as we wait for Manglapus' final report, certain matters need to be stressed. First, the latest amendments to the bases pact cover only the last two years (1990 and 1991) of the lease period. There is no explicit provision in the agreement for a post-1991 scenario for the military bases. The last word from President Aquino is that she is keeping her options open on the fate of the bases.

This does not mean, however, that we should wait for 1991 to creep up on us before we start preparing. A negotiating game plan should be in the works, as well as a blueprint for a future without American presence in

Subic and Clark. In preparation for the coming negotiations, there must be a concerted campaign to influence public opinion and rally mass support for the Philippine position.

If we are disappointed with the conduct and the results of the recent bases pact review—held in utmost secrecy and hurriedly signed in Washington without the home court advantage—we should square our shoulders, learn from our disappointments, and prepare for the next round.

We can also observe how the Americans fulfill their end of the bargain. Already, an American lawmaker has made sounds about a budget deficit, laying the ground at this early stage, for even more haggling on the delivery of the payments promised. Let us serve notice that during this two-year period, how the Americans keep their word will greatly influence our will during the post-1991 talks.

The general attitude should be one of the looking to the future by learning from the lessons of the past. Air recriminations we must, but let us not allow ourselves to get bogged down in the what-might-have-beens. Let us muster our nation's energies towards the shaping of a nationalist vision to guide us through 1991 and beyond.

Defense Secretary Ramos Leaves for Seoul

HK2010023988 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] National Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos yesterday [19 October] left for Seoul on an official trip to follow up pending matters pertaining to Filipino veterans who served during the Korean war. Defense spokesman Secretary Eddie Pangilinan said Ramos left at 2 pm from the Ninoy Aquino International Airport on board a commercial plane. Ramos will be away for about 3 or 4 days and is expected to return before the weekend. His unannounced trip to Korea caught reporters covering the defense beat by surprise. Pangilinan also said that during Ramos' absence, Defense Under Secretary Fortunato Abat has been designated as acting defense secretary.

Diplomatic Break With Israel 'Urged'

HK1910151688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1423 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Manila, Oct 19 (AFP)—An influential member of the Philippine House of Representatives urged Manila on Wednesday to break diplomatic ties with Israel to protest Israeli policy in the occupied territories.

"Israel is the most blatant violator of international law," Congresswoman Lorna Yap told the house during a budget debate, citing Israeli actions in the occupied territories. "We should not allow this situation to continue."

On August 28, 1987, Mrs. Yap surprised the house gallery by carrying an Israeli-made Uzi submachinegun into the chamber and keeping it under her desk as congress held an emergency session at the height of a bloody coup attempt.

Mrs. Yap, acting chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, wants to stop the operations of the Philippine Embassy in Tel Aviv by reducing the proposed foreign department budget.

Mrs. Yap, a member of the pro-government Liberal Party, is expected to be eased from the chairmanship of the committee due to political realignments.

ASEAN Joint Industrial Agreement Ratified

HK1810145788 Hong Kong AFP in English 1441 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] Manila, Oct 18 (AFP)—The Philippine Senate on Tuesday ratified the revised basic agreement on Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) joint industrial ventures.

The agreement was signed here in December 1987 by the heads of state of ASEAN members Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The treaty was ratified by a vote of 20-0 with one abstention on its third and final reading. Under the Constitution, a treaty needs at least 16 approval votes from the Senate for it to become effective in the Philippines.

The agreement encourages the ASEAN private sector to participate in industrial joint venture projects which have equity participation from nationals of at least two participating ASEAN countries.

It puts at five percent the minimum equity contribution from nationals of each participating country, and lowers to 40 percent from 51 percent the minimum ASEAN equity ownership. Investors are also free to locate their projects in any of the countries.

Belgian Group Allegedly Funding Communists

HK2010125388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1200 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] It has been reported that an organization in Belgium is allegedly supporting local projects launched by the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. According to the report the organization has reportedly spent over P3.5 million on CPP projects.

Based on intelligence reports, PC-INP Chief Major General Ramon Montano disclosed that the Peasants Movement of the Philippines has already received more than P2 million from the organization. The National Federation of Sugar Workers, which is suspected by the military of being controlled by the CPP, was also named as a

recipient. The report stated that the biggest organization in Belgium supporting the communists local projects is the National Center for Development Aid.

Aquino Orders Revision of Equity Swap Program

HK1810060988 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] President Aquino has directed the Central Bank to revise its debt-to-equity swap program. This is an attempt to avoid having an unstable currency and prevent inflation in the country. The president said that although the swap program has generated much interest, the Central Bank should be cautious in its implementation of the program because of the possible effects on the country's economy. She said that the monetary board is studying this program so as to determine what changes should be made. The program was one of the first measures taken by the Aquino administration which aims to obtain capital from foreign sources in order to lighten the Philippines' foreign debt.

Curb on Official Foreign Travel Reiterated

HK2010094788 *Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*
0700 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] President Corazon Aquino said that she alone can decide whether or not to approve any plan by cabinet members to travel abroad. The president issued this statement after some members started questioning her directive limiting their official travel abroad. An executive order has been issued recently limiting foreign travel by officials to matters of urgency only.

Aquino Relatives Sponsor Antinepotism Bill

HK2010130988 *Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE*
in English 19 Oct 88 p 8

[By staff member Cristina Pastor]

[Text] Five presidential relatives in the House yesterday filed a bill updating the 30-year-old anti-graft law and strengthening its provisions on nepotism and on family members transacting business with the Government.

House Bill 19402 was sponsored by relatives of President Aquino, led by House Majority Leader Francisco Sumulong (Rizal), her uncle; Reps. Jose Cojuangco Jr. (Tarlac), her younger brother; Emigdio Tanjuatco (Rizal), a cousin; Herminio Aquino (Tarlac), an uncle; and Teresa Aquino Oreta (Malabon-Navotas), a sister-in-law.

The measure seeks to provide a "more effective implementation" of Republic Act 3019, also known as the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act. The law enacted in 1960 penalizes offenders caught with evidence of having engaged in corrupt acts.

However, the bill, according to its proponents, would seek to prosecute violations of the law "which cannot be accurately categorized as being within the prohibition of the law."

"Fully cognizant of the debilitating effects that graft and corruption have on the national effort to achieve the progress and development of the country, the Government has committed itself to their total eradication. Such is the objective of the proposed bill," the sponsors said.

Once approved, the bill would ban the following practices;

- Relatives of government officials intervening in any business transaction or contract.
- Lawmakers receiving personal pecuniary interest in any business enterprise which shall be favored by any pending legislation.
- Public officials withholding statements of assets and liabilities. Any amount of unexplained wealth during their incumbency may cause the officials their dismissal.
- Public officials persuading, inducing or influencing another Government employee to violate the law.
- Public officials requesting or receiving any gift, percentage or share in connection with any contract or transaction between the Government and another party, or receiving gifts on any occasion, including Christmas.
- Public officials contracting personal loans and solicitations of contribution for himself or another person.
- Public officials seeking employment for any member of his family in any Government or private enterprise.
- Gross negligence and refusal of public officials to perform official duties.
- Public officials divulging valuable information of a confidential nature.

The proposal specifically guards against the transfer, concealment or dissipation of public funds in local and overseas banks, the sponsors said.

Laurel Criticizes Aquino's Failure 'To Govern'

HK1810101788 *Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*
0700 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] Judith Rueras reports from the Senate:

[Begin recording] [Rueras] Vice President Salvador Laurel again criticized President Aquino. He said she has failed to govern the people and give the Philippines a functioning government. In a speech before members of the National Jaycees at the Manila Hotel, Laurel said the president herself violated her policy of no funny deals, no clever schemes, no fears, no favors. As proof, he mentioned the violations one by one: The diggings in Ft Santiago, the installation of an incompetent official in the Office of the President, the coverup of the Lopa-Cojuangco scandal, the unending garbage problem, brownouts, and potholes in the roads. Laurel is grieved

by the failure of the government's National Action Committee to use the EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] revolution as a means for a bold and daring economic miracle.

[Laurel in English in progress] ...of government to translate its beautiful, its brave words into action. We can only remind government that the house of the nation is on fire. The time is running out. Government must now put out the fire, or the people will put it out for the government. And when that happens, God help the Filipino people. [end recording]

Status of Marcos Investigation Reported

Lack of Evidence Claimed

HK1910101988 Hong Kong AFP in English 0953 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Manila, Oct 19 (AFP)—Philippine officials said Wednesday they still did not have enough evidence to file criminal charges against deposed president Ferdinand Marcos despite a Swiss court ruling favourable to their efforts.

Commissioner Augusto Villarin of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, a special agency charged with tracking down the wealth of the exiled former ruler, said "we're not ready to file" charges.

"We're going over the evidence," he said after receiving reports of the Swiss court ruling. "The moment the evidence is firmed up we will be ready."

A Geneva magistrate ruled on Tuesday that Swiss Banks must reveal to Manila exactly how much was deposited with them by Mr. Marcos and his family, whose exact deposits remain a mystery to Philippine officials.

Estimates have ranged from 50 million U.S. dollars to more than a billion dollars.

The information from the banks could pave the way for the filing of criminal charges against Mr. Marcos, who is accused of stealing billions of dollars during his 20-year rule through graft and business fronts.

President Corazon Aquino has promised to file criminal charges against her predecessor but has expressed concern that the former ruler could try to topple her if he returns home to stand trial.

"We should be careful with the evidence. You know, our opponent is strong. If the evidence is weak and the case is dismissed, it will be embarrassing," Mr. Villarin said.

Mr. Marcos fled to Hawaii after a popular revolt in 1986 toppled him and installed Mrs. Aquino as president.

President Aquino, in a statement issued here Wednesday, said that she had "not yet seen the decision referred to," but added that Manila "has a pending request with the Swiss authorities for the transfer to our custody of the ill-gotten wealth of Mr Marcos" in Switzerland.

The statement noted that "the favourable outcome of the appeal would mean transfer of those properties to our custody subject to the outcome of the case or cases filed and to be filed against Mr Marcos."

Swiss Rule on Custody of Money

HK1910105588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] A Swiss judge has ordered the transfer to the custody of the Philippine government millions of dollars deposited by former President Marcos in Geneva. A court decision ruled that the Philippines may acquire custody of the money once the Philippine court puts Marcos on trial.

Judge Vladimir Ezenberzer also authorized the sending to Manila of bank documents belonging to Marcos in Geneva once such an appeal is finalized in a Swiss court. [passage indistinct]

U.S. Court Orders Arrest

HK2010114888 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today said that she has no knowledge about an order by a U.S. Appeals Court to arrest former President Marcos and First Lady Imelda Marcos.

According to the president, she has not received any information regarding this decision. The president has also refused to comment on the allegation that the U.S. courts are more efficient than the Philippine courts in recovering the alleged ill-gotten wealth of the Marcoses.

The U.S. Appeals Court has ordered the arrest of Marcos because it found that the Marcoses have illegally stashed away a huge portion of the Philippine Government's money for their own private use. The court wants to recover the stolen wealth for the benefit of Filipinos.

Aquino Welcomes U.S. Ruling

HK2010101188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0952 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Manila, Oct 20 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino welcomed Thursday a U.S. federal court ruling upholding a contempt finding against Ferdinand Marcos, saying it would help the Philippines recover the deposed ruler's wealth.

"This development would not delay the Philippine government's efforts to recover wealth the Marcoses illegally acquired," Mrs. Aquino said in a written reply to questions sent by local journalists.

"It will even help in the effort because the American Government will, I am sure, turn over to the Philippine Government whatever amounts are recovered from the Marcoses. They rightfully belong to the Philippine Government and to the Filipino people," she said.

Mrs. Aquino accuses her 71-year-old predecessor of amassing billions of U.S. dollars through graft and business fronts during his 20-year rule, ended by a nonviolent uprising which sent him fleeing to Hawaii in February 1986.

The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York upheld a contempt ruling against Mr. Marcos and his wife Imelda on Wednesday, subjecting them to possible arrest until they complied with a civil court summons.

U.S. legal experts say persons found in civil contempt can generally be jailed until they comply with the order.

The Marcoses had been subpoenaed for fingerprints, voice and handwriting samples and financial records in connection with allegations they violated federal racketeering laws by diverting enormous sums of U.S. and Philippine funds.

They refused to heed the subpoena, citing head-of-state immunity. Mr. Marcos still considers himself the legal president of the Philippines.

Mrs. Aquino said Manila would proceed with its own cases against Mr. Marcos, saying the U.S. federal court ruling "has no effect whatsoever on the cases filed and to be filed in the Philippines versus the Marcoses."

An official directly involved in the search for the Marcos wealth said the case could prompt Mr. Marcos to seek his early return home.

"In our opinion he wants to come here sooner than he had planned in the past precisely because of these cases. He wants to get away from U.S. jurisdiction," said Commissioner David Castro of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG.)

Mrs. Aquino has said without specifying a date that Mr. Marcos will be allowed to return after criminal charges are filed against him here, but the PCGG said Wednesday it was still compiling evidence to back the cases.

Senate Approves 25 February Barangay Polls
HK2010122188 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0930 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] The Senate has approved the third and final reading of the bill postponing the barangay elections to 25 February 1989. We have learned of the bill's salient features from Senator Aquilino Nene Pimentel Jr, chairman of the Senate Local Governments Committee.

[Begin Pimentel recording in English] The barangay elections will be held on 25 February. The head of the barangay will now be directly elected; [words indistinct] and appointments are to be made by the municipal mayor; and the Commission on Elections will have the power to postpone elections in places where there would be trouble. The public works ban will only be enforced on provincial, city, municipal, and barangay [word indistinct] projects. [end recording]

Military 'Threat', Executive Order 292 Viewed
HK1710055688 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 17 Oct 88 p 4

["Turn of Events" Column by Francisco S. Tatad: "A Challenge to Ramos"]

[Text] What is the chance of the nation's civilian authority being displaced and supplanted by the military?

In a mature political culture where legitimacy is paramount, the military exerts influence but never attempts to displace and supplant civilian authority. Where legitimacy is unimportant, the military is more easily led to displace and supplant civilian authority. But whether legitimacy is paramount or not is normally answered not by the rulers but by those who obey.

Despite confident statements that the rebellious elements of the Armed Forces are not in a position to bring down and take over the government, there is some insistence that the threat of the military supplanting civilian authority is more serious today than at anytime in the last 31 months.

Strangely enough, the proponents of this view are not looking at the forces of former Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, but rather at Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos. The reason for this is Executive Order 292 which formally activates the General Military Council under Ramos instead of the President and Commander-in-Chief and gives him powers equivalent to those of a Vice Commander-in-Chief.

The office of the Vice Commander-in-Chief is neither contemplated nor recognized by the Constitution: it does not exist. But this is not the real reason it is feared. In an ideal situation in which the Commander-in-Chief is "on top of the situation," there is nothing to worry about: she would be in charge. It begins to frighten people when the

President and Commander-in-Chief is seen to be uninterested and uninvolved in the real work of government. A Commander-in-Chief who knows very little and does not care to know more about the military provides every legitimate reason for the "Vice Commander-in-Chief" to assume command and control even without a constitutional mandate. He will be compelled to exercise even those powers which have not been delegated to him by the Commander-in-Chief.

This is the situation in which Ramos finds himself. He did not design it and he may not himself like it. Even his enemies think he lacks what it takes to make a naked grab for power from the President. But given all the powers granted to him by the new edict, there is no need for him to make a grab for it. All he has to do is follow the legal text.

Despite this, there is one reason why Ramos should seek the repeal of the dangerous enactment. This is the fact that the arrangement is not coterminous with his tenure, and that if he were shunted to another post today and replaced by somebody else less committed to civilian supremacy and constitutional values, we could find ourselves right in the middle of a grave constitutional crisis.

I do not want to raise any bogeys. But several sources have in fact suggested that EO [Executive Order] 292 was designed not for Juan Ponce Enrile who left the defense post in November 1985, or for Gen. Rafael Iloilo who succeeded Enrile, or for Ramos, but for somebody else whom the powerful lobby of the Left, among others, would like to install in place of Ramos.

The speculation is impossible to prove before the event. But it makes a lot of sense, and one can ignore it only at a very high risk. By common consent, the administrative machinery of government, like the church, like the schools, like the trade unions, like the media, has been infiltrated by the revolutionary movement. The latter has long proposed power-sharing under a coalition government, and one of its well-enunciated objectives is to create a nationalist and democratic armed forces for a nationalist and democratic government. A defense secretary who owes his loyalty to the Left and functioning as Vice Commander-in-Chief is a giant leap into the political center for the Left.

As the beneficiary of an order he did not write, Ramos should be the first one to tell the President and Congress that the arrangement is dangerous and should be repealed even before it is implemented. A sound constitutional order requires that every official, no matter how well-intentioned, sincere and honest, should be protected from his possible excesses. Being no exception to the rule, Ramos should now ask the Chief Executive and Congress not to abdicate their control of the defense and military establishment even when they would rather have nothing do do with it. Let him now say it.

Ramos Stresses Need for CAGU Formation

*HK1910052588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0500 GMT 19 Oct 88*

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos defended the move to mobilize civilians to help the military in fighting against all forms of threats to the government. Ramos made the statement in response to a plan in the Senate to suspend the formation of Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Units or CAGUs.

According to Ramos, the mobilization of civilians forms part of the total approach strategy in the campaign against insurrection, rebellion and secession. He said that it was necessary for armed civilians to help the armed forces in order to safeguard the country's democracy.

PC-INP 'To Intensify' Anti-Insurgency Drive

*HK1810105588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0900 GMT 18 Oct 88*

[Text] PC-INP Chief Major General Ramon Montano has directed all PC-INP units to intensify their operations against the communist rebels around the country to prevent any hostilities that may occur during the barangay elections on 14 November. In a dialogue with officials and members of the PC-INP during his visit to Camp Ibalon, Legaspi City, he said that it is possible that the communist rebels are planning to launch activities during the elections so that they can squeeze funds from the candidates and their supporters.

In the same dialogue, PC-INP Region 5 Commander Mariano Filart told General Montano that the NPA may even field its own candidates to enable them to have control of the barangays and might even force the voters to vote for the NPA candidates.

Military Arrests Suspected NPA Tax Collectors

*HK1810062188 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 18 Oct 88 p 13*

[By Robert Evora]

[Text] Calapan, Oriental Mindoro—Three suspected tax collectors of the New People's Army (NPA) were captured by military operatives in two raids in Roxas and Pinamalayan towns, a PC report said.

Lt. Col. Jose C. Lalisian Jr., Oriental Mindoro PC-INP chief, identified the three suspected NPA tax collectors as Benjamin S. Mangubet, 56, of barangay Marayos, Pinamalayan; and Arnold M. Fernandez, alias "Ka [Comrade] Arnold," of barangay San Vicente, and Edgar S. Quinton, of barangay San Mariano, all of Roxas.

Mangubat was nabbed by elements of the 262 PC Company, under Capt. Dominador C. Penid, in barangay Pambisang Malaki, Pinamalayan, while distributing demand letters to influential families in the area.

Fernandez and Quinton were collared by undercover agents of Capt. Samuel T. Navaja, of the 271 PC Company, in barangay San Rafael, Roxas, when about to hand to unidentified residents a demand letter signed by a certain "Ka Bayani."

Military on Reduced Bicol Communist Activities

HK1810111388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] Bicol PC-INP Commander Colonel Mariano Filart said that communist activities in the area continue to drop due to a serious crisis within its leadership.

According to Filart's report to PC-INP Chief Major General Ramon Montano, the crisis started when Sotero Llamas, a top NPA commander, was wounded in an encounter with the military recently. The decrease in insurgency incidents was also attributed to the series of typhoons that have hit the Bicol region. He also said that the NPA-Bicol is now studying the possibility of shifting their activities to other regions to enable them to solicit more funds and campaign for stronger mass support.

NDF Officials Captured in Cebu, Bohol

HK1710101588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 17 Oct 88

[Text] Rey Amugis reports from Cebu City:

[Begin recording in English] The underground National Democratic Front-Cebu asked the military for a humane treatment for the captured NDF-Cebu spokesperson Ruth Mercado, alias Adora Sales. In a press release, NDF-Cebu reminded the military of the provisions in Protocol 2 of the Geneva Convention on the treatment of war prisoners, saying measures should be taken to safeguard the health of Mercado. To recall, the alleged NDF media liaison officer was arrested by the military last week in a raid on a house in (Braside) compound, Banilad, Mandawe City. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Simon Macalos reports from Tagbilaran City, Bohol.

[Begin recording in English] The local constabulary command today confirmed the identities of captured officers of the National Democratic Front of Bohol who were arrested by military agents in Cebu City late last week. Sources from the intelligence section of the Bohol PC-INP command said Maria Lira Doisabat, code-named Araceli Bantur in the underground movement, was facilitating the major liaison work of the communist rebels in Bohol, with Cebu as her base. The NDF-Bohol media liaison officer was arrested together with another top CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA official from Bohol, identified as Teodorico Majaracom Jr, alias Jonathan, political propaganda officer of the Communist Party in Cebu City.

The same source revealed that the NDF-Bohol officer was previously monitored to be in the city but the military authorities failed to obtain substantial evidence to effect the immediate arrest. The report from the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY last Saturday [15 October] said Araceli Doisabat Samat was arrested in Cebu City together with other top NDF officers in the Central Visayas. Media releases from the local NDF were signed by a certain Araceli S. Bantur. The military said Diosabat is the maiden family of Araceli, while Samat is her marital surname. [end recording]

NPA Members, Supporters Surrender in Zamboanga

HK1710051988 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 17 Oct 88 p 20

[By Tony Pe Rimando]

[Text] Pagadian City—At least 319 members and supporters of the New People's Army (NPA) surrendered to top regional military and civilian authorities Saturday in Mutya Town, Zamboanga del Norte.

Brig. Gen. Gumersindo T. Yap, commanding general of the Army First Infantry (Tabak) Division here, said the surrenderers came from 17 barangays of Pinian, Mutya and La Libertad towns.

Yap said the dissidents, led by 10 NPA field commanders decided to return to the folds of the law after they realized the futility of fighting the government.

They also cited, Yap said, the sincerity and honesty of President Aquino's administration whose various infrastructure project and social programs are being effectively implemented by government agencies in the provinces under the leadership of Gov. Isagani Amatong.

Yap said the mass surrender was jointly negotiated by local ministry and civilian officials led by Col. Cesar Fortuno, Army 101st Infantry Brigade chief and Maj. Jerson Suarez, Commanding officer of the 44th Infantry Battalion.

The returnees took their mass oath of allegiance before Governor Amatong after their surrender was accepted by General Yap during appropriate ceremonies at the Mutya ABC Hall.

Yap said the surrenderers pledged to convince their other companies still in the mountains to lay down their arms.

According to the Tabak division chief, the mass surrender has greatly weekendend NPA strength in the Zamboanga Peninsula where the insurgency problem in northwestern Mindanao is concentrated.

In a related development, over 100 former members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) joined the government's livelihood project in the southern part of Zamboanga del Norte ensuring their economic rehabilitation and self-reliance.

The ex-MNLF members who come from Sibuco, Sirawai and Siocon towns are being assisted through farm-based cooperatives setup by the Regional Cooperative Development Assistance Office (RCDAO) and the provincial government.

RCDAO Director Ombre Hamsirami said the cooperative program for rebel returnees and farmers in Zamboanga del Norte is jointly undertaken by Governor Amatong and Congressmen Ernesto Amatong, Angel Carloto and Artemio Adasa.

Cordillera Army Warns of Renewed 'Hostilities'
HK1810060188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Oct 88 p 6

[Text] Baguio City—The Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA), led by renegade priest Conrado Balweg, has warned of renewed hostilities with the Government.

Most CPLA members accused the Government of insincerity in dealing with the Cordillera people's demands. They demanded the return of the peace tokens, consisting of a Bible and a rosary given by President Aquino three years ago to Balweg.

Ranking officials of the Cordillera Bodong Administration (CBA) and CPLA opposed Senate Bill 777, sponsored by Sen. Leticia Ramos Shahani, which seeks to amend Executive Order [EO] 220, establishing the Cordillera Administrative Region.

In a resolution, CBA tribal leaders and CBA officials from Abra, Kalinga Apayao and Mountain Province called for the outright rejection of the Shahani proposal.

They also asked President Aquino to veto any proposal amending or "mangling" EO 220.

The leaders said the alleged defects of EO 220 were not due to the provisions but from lack of full and proper implementation. The other reasons for opposing the Shahani bill:

Its reversion of the Cordillera Administrative Region to an ordinary regional council type was a "fatal step backward in the struggle for Cordillera autonomy."

The bill violates the structure of democratic self-government.

The bill promotes divisiveness because most Cordillereans favor the establishment of an autonomous government.

Two Muslim Separatist 'Leaders' Surrender

HK1810135588 Hong Kong AFP in English 1329 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] Manila, Oct 18 (AFP)—Two leaders of the Moslem separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) surrendered Tuesday with 183 followers in the southern city of Marawi, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said.

Misangcad Bongcawaran, the number three man in the MNLF, Aliriba Anal and their men surrendered with their automatic weapons to Local Governments Secretary Luis Santos and other civilian and military officials, PNA said.

The MNLF began a bloody campaign for a separate Moslem state in the southern island of Mindanao in 1972, but the rebellion has waned in recent years.

Defense Undersecretary Eduardo Ermita gave the former rebels two checks totalling 2.2 million pesos (102,996 U.S. dollars) to help their resettlement in the nearby northern Mindanao town of Bumbaran, PNA said.

Thailand

Deputy Interior Minister Survives Censure Motion

BK2010065388 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] The House of Representatives held its regular meeting at 0940 this morning. House Speaker Pancha Kesonthong presided over the meeting.

Before taking up other issues on the agenda, the House voted on the no-confidence motion against Deputy Interior Minister Santi Chaiwirattana sponsored by Ruam Thai Party leader Narong Wongwan and his group, which was debated in the House yesterday. The opposition parties proposed a secret vote on the motion, but the proposal was rejected by the coalition government parties. As a result of the open vote, the government parties won with a majority of 206 to 142 votes.

The House then debated on other interpellations and subjects. It stopped for a break at 1205.

Under the Constitution, no more no-confidence motions can be sought against the government during this current session. A no-confidence motion must also be seconded by more than half of the total number of MP's, that is, at least 179, as there are altogether 357 MP's at present.

Editorial Views Chawalit's Political Remarks
BK2010031588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Oct 88 p 6

[Editorial: "A Delicate Balance"]

[Text] The reaction to comments made by Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut last weekend indicates the sensitivity concerning the role of politicians and government bureaucrats in our society. There is no doubt that for decades, and indeed even today, government bureaucrats play a more important role affecting the lives of ordinary citizens.

But during the past decade the ebb and flow of power is shifting. Even though the shift is painfully slow, it is crucial. For the first time in 12 years we have a government and Cabinet headed by an elected MP. Despite its shortcomings, this is indeed a crucial step towards a full and true democracy.

With elected MPs now holding powerful ministerial posts which have been the reserve of former bureaucrats for the past eight years, adjustment pains are sure to be felt by both sides. Bureaucrats, long accustomed to being masters of their kingdoms and having former bureaucrats as their superiors, are feeling uneasy, many would say abhor and lack respect for their new superiors who happen to be the representatives of the people.

Euphoria now seems to prevail among politicians, who have long played second fiddle to bureaucrats, since they are now in charge of ministries such as Interior, Finance and other posts. There can be a tendency, and a danger, that this power can be abused by some of the elected ministers confirming bureaucratic and public fears that MPs only aim to use their power for personal gain.

The correct balance is somewhere in between these extremes: bureaucrats must accept the will of the people while politicians must act responsibly and gain the respect of their subordinates. The role of the politician and government bureaucrat is clear cut: politicians outline policy and oversee the work of bureaucrats whose job is to implement policy.

Gen Chawalit's comments should not have caused such a commotion. He did not specifically say that government bureaucrats should hold political posts. Although Gen Chawalit probably realises the sensitivity of the issue, he should have been more specific instead of speaking in his usual ambivalent style—a style which he should realise by now has embroiled him in controversy after controversy ever since he became army chief.

MATICHON Views Political Issues, Coalition
BK1610020488 Bangkok BANGKOK POST
in English 16 Oct 88 p 8

[From the "Inprint" column]

[Text] MATICHON interprets a remark recently made by former secretary-general to the prime minister Prasong Sunsiri as a hint that the return to power of he and his team cannot be ruled out.

Squadron Leader Prasong, during a reception for the Press, said "it is almost the beginning of the school term. I believe I am now on holiday but I will tell you when I go back to school." The weekly backs up its argument with pointers to problems among coalition parties, friction between government ministers and permanent officials and conflict between the Interior Minister and the press.

The coalition problems pit Chart Thai against the Social Action party [SAP] in conflicts over matters of policy and interest, MATICHON says. These include the differences between the prime ministers' advisers and the Foreign Ministry over Indochina and the setting up of a trade representative.

The power struggle by the finance and commerce ministries to wrest control over the deep seaports at Songkhla and Phuket is another case in point.

If the conflict culminates with a SAP withdrawal from the coalition, the six-party Government of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan—now holding 220 seats in the House of Representatives—will have less than half the number of seats in the House, the weekly points out.

Friction between government ministers and permanent officials stem from transfer orders proposed by Interior Minister Praman Adireksan and his deputy Trairong Suwannakhiri.

Mr Trairong proposed the transfer of Region 4 Commander Pol Lt Gen [Police Lieutenant General] Wisit Sangkhahaphong. Maj Gen Praman's proposal for the return of Central Investigation Bureau [CIB] Commander Pol Lt Gen Bunchu Wangkanon to his former position as Police Commander Attached to the National Security Council is seen as an insult to former prime minister Prem Tinsulanon who nominated him to the CIB before he stopped down.

The proposal is also regarded as an attempt to test the political and military clout of the Class 5 graduates of the Chulachomklao Academy who are classmates of Pol Lt Gen Bunchu, the weekly notes.

The Interior Minister has further opened a battle front with Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang over the appointment of the City Clerk.

His closure or warning orders to seven newspapers and a weekly on eight occasions in two months has widened the extent of conflicts.

But the Chatchai Government is not about to collapse just yet, MATICHON says. However, if no action is taken to solve the problems—notably those between coalition parties and between ministers; and permanent officials—and more are created, the “return to school” of Sqn Ldr Prasong may come in the not too distant future, it adds.

MATICHON on Warnings to Press, Closures

*BK1610024088 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
16 Oct 88 p 8*

[Text] MATICHON this week draws attention to questions of press freedom, noting that eight closure and warning orders had been issued to newspapers and a political magazine in just two months of the elected Government's time in office.

The first casualty, says the weekly, was the daily DAO SAYAM which met a seven-day closure order from Interior Minister Praman Adireksan for playing up a story about a dispute over official cars between the minister and his secretary.

As it turned out, the paper only had to print an apology the following day, after its paper's executives appealed for mercy.

Two days later, the Interior Ministry again instructed Special Branch Police to issue a warning to MATICHON daily over a headline which read “Lightning Strikes Government, Ministers Awake, Run For Cover.”

The following day, NAO NA was warned for another headline: “The BMA (Bangkok Metropolitan Administration) Paralyzed, the BMTA (Bangkok Mass Transit Authority) on Strike.”

Subsequently columnist “Klinsukhon” of DAILY NEWS was given a stern warning on his piece about the latest police reshuffle titled “Rubbing Shoulders With People In Uniform”.

On the same day, SIAM RAT daily was taken to task over a report about the military. This time, MATICHON says, the warning came from the Supreme Command.

On September 30, MATICHON daily and THAI RAT received warnings on their reports about the shock transfer of Pol Lt Gen Bunchu Wangkanon from Commander of the Central Investigation Bureau to Police Commander Attached to the National Security Council. The dailies were accused of presenting incorrect details.

In the latest order, SU ANAKHOT received a warning for presenting a report about what are considered secret aspects of foreign policy. This warning, MATICHON says, originated from the Foreign Ministry.

SU ANAKHOT this week announced the closure of its two columns dedicated to foreign affairs but affirmed that it would continue to cover the issues, albeit in a different format.

MATICHON notes that Prime Minister Chatchai Chulhavan was asked about his Government's policy on the press during his first meeting with the mass media on September 8.

The elected prime minister gave no clear reply, it adds. “We will have to wait and see if there will be warnings against humorous stories printed in the papers on grounds of their being improper, as happened during the previous dark age,” it concludes.

Article Looks at Impact of U.S. Trade Bill

*BK1510093188 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
10 Oct 88 p 11*

[Thai Military Bank's “Economic Pulse” Column: “Fate of the Thai Economy is in the Hands of the U.S. Trade Bill”]

[Text] The “trade bill”—officially “The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988” is a new U.S. trade law aimed at correcting the problem of the U.S. trade deficit and enhancing the competitiveness of U.S. products in the world market through the use of various broad measures in order to effectively protect U.S. interests.

At the same time, the trade bill gives great power to the U.S. President and the U.S. trade representative to flexibly negotiate agreements with other countries in specific economic situations and timing dependent upon the advantageous or disadvantageous position of the United States.

The trade bill not only lays down retaliatory measures against specific countries, such as Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, France, the USSR, the PRC, and so forth; its contents affect other countries as well, particularly countries—developing or developed—which are currently or are becoming major competitors of U.S. agricultural and industrial products.

Thailand will likely find it difficult to avoid the repercussions of the U.S. trade bill because the Thai economy is developing and expanding rapidly. In particular, the Thai export sector has expanded very rapidly, with the United States being its most important market.

In 1987, Thai exports to the United States amounted to 55,728 million baht, or 18.6 percent of all Thai exports. Thailand has had a trade surplus with the United States since 1985. In addition, the trend of the Thai production

and export potentials has been growing constantly, causing Thailand to be viewed as the next newly industrialized country [NIC] in Asia after Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Singapore.

Therefore, although Thailand is not among the countries listed in the trade bill to face direct retaliatory measures, it has not escaped U.S. scrutiny.

In fact, there is a strong tendency for the United States to try to block Thailand from achieving an economic growth rate that is too rapid and will bring economic restructuring that would have a greater impact on the U.S. trade deficit and subsequently make it difficult to defend against, as is the case it is facing with Japan and the other Asian NIC's. These countries enjoyed an economic growth rate so rapid that the United States did not correctly anticipate what would happen, and its vigilance was lagging at the time.

Several clauses in the trade bill will affect Thailand, but the obvious ones which the United States is focusing against Thailand are the copyright and intellectual property issues.

The United States has proposed that Thailand enact a law to protect U.S. intellectual property in Thailand in exchange for its generalized system of preferences [GSP] to be given to Thai products for certain period, with the U.S. President deciding on 15 December 1988 whether to extend the GSP, pending Thailand's compliance with the U.S. proposal.

For a certain period, U.S. GSP privileges have benefited Thailand. In point of fact, U.S. GSP privileges have benefited only about 500 Thai export items to the United States, which has over 3,000 items on its GSP list. Thai exports under GSP amounted less than 13,000 million baht, or 23 percent of all Thai exports to the United States. On the other hand, Thailand wants to preserve its GSP privileges to attract foreign investors.

Therefore, a repercussion of Thailand's refusal to comply with the U.S. copyright law could be discontinuation of U.S. GSP which in turn will cause Thailand to lose a degree of foreign investors' interest and a slowdown in the growth of its exports to the United States.

However, if Thailand complies with the U.S. proposal, it will be bound by the copyright law indefinitely. By comparison, there is a limited duration of GSP privileges. The GSP privileges will be cut automatically once Thai exports reach the imposed ceilings, as was the case with Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and South Korea.

In addition to the copyright issue, there is the clause about unfair trade practices, whose interpretation the United States make arbitrarily based on its advantageous or disadvantageous position.

For Thailand, its situation and trade policies could be claimed by the United States to justify its policy of retaliation against Thai exports. Thai trade policies and practices such as the granting of Board of Investment privileges to investors, the control of certain imports or raw materials to protect domestic industry or the agricultural sector, the use of child labor, or the basic rights of workers below that of international standards could be cited by the United States to justify its retaliation.

This will force Thailand to decide whether to change those practices in exchange for access to the U.S. market. A change could force Thailand to face acute competition in markets abroad; and in the situation in which its economic structure is not strong enough, could stall or slow down the growth of its economic development. In summary, there are slim chances of Thailand avoiding the repercussions of the U.S. trade bill. Taking a constructive look, however, the repercussions from the bill should play a part in pushing Thailand to readjust its economic development structure to become more self-reliant. The repercussions will also force Thailand to pay more attention to the welfare of its workers. And more important, they should push Thailand to improve the standard of its products so that they will be accepted and competitive abroad. The repercussions should also spur Thailand's efforts to find new markets in order to reduce dependence on the U.S. market.

Lao Military Delegation Ends Visit

Meets With Prime Minister

*BK1910130188 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1200 GMT 19 Oct 88*

[Excerpts] At 1400 today General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the LPA General Staff, called on Prime Minister Major Gen Chatchai Chanhawan at Government House. Speaking afterward, the prime minister said Gen Sisavat Keobounphan paid a courtesy call on him on the occasion of his visit to Thailand and delivered an invitation from the Lao prime minister for him to visit Laos. He accepted the invitation in principle but has not yet fixed a date for the visit.

Asked by newsmen what he and the Lao visitor discussed, the prime minister said there were no formal discussions because they were meeting for the first time. Asked if there will be an improvement in Thai-Lao relations, the prime minister said he was confident that relations would improve. He said they discussed future cooperation between the two countries in order to bring peace to the region. Asked about trading along the common border, Maj Gen Chatchai said the issue was touched on briefly. He said we want the Indochinese countries to become a market place, not a battlefield, to which the Lao side agreed. Asked if bilateral relations will improve after his visit to Laos, Maj Gen Chatchai said they definitely will improve. [passage omitted]

The prime minister also said that neighboring countries now concede that Thailand's economic situation is very good, and many countries have agreed with this assessment. Asked about rumors of a cabinet reshuffle, the prime minister said: Let us talk about that later.

Press Release Issued

*BK1910134388 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 19 Oct 88*

["Joint Press Release Between the Lao and Thai Military Delegations"—dated 19 October]

[Text] From 17-19 October, the LPDR military delegation led by General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the LPA General Staff, paid an official friendship visit to the Kingdom of Thailand at the invitation of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief and acting military supreme commander of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The military delegations of the two sides held consultations to exchange views on relations between the two armies and unanimously agreed on the following points:

1. The two sides unanimously agreed that because relations between the two countries have continuously and progressively developed, they once again confirm that the two sides will refrain from the use of force to settle any problems in accordance with the cease-fire agreement signed on 17 February 1988 and the joint statement issued on 24 February 1988. The two sides, therefore, agreed that only a necessary level of forces will be deployed in the border area between Laos' Boten District and Thailand's Chat Trakan District as necessary for a normal situation and as was the case before the incident took place. They will advise the governments of the two sides to cooperate in taking action to maintain peace and tranquility in the said area for the mutual interests of the two sides. At the same time, the two sides will propose to their respective governments that they continue negotiations to rapidly settle the border problem between Laos' Boten District and Thailand's Chat Trakan District on the basis of the 1907 French-Siamese Treaty and the related maps.

2. To further strengthen their ties, the two sides will encourage the governments of the two countries to broaden relations in the economic, trade, communications, public health, educational, cultural, investment, and tourism fields.

3. Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, head of the LPDR military delegation, invited Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief and acting military supreme commander of the Kingdom of Thailand, to pay an official visit to the LPDR as a guest of the LPA. Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut accepted the invitation with thanks.

4. Gen Sisavat Keobounphan expressed full satisfaction with the outcome of the meeting and consultations between the two sides and expressed particular thanks for having the opportunity to pay a courtesy call on His Excellency Prime Minister Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan on 19 October 1988. He wholeheartedly thanked Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief and acting military supreme commander of the Kingdom of Thailand, and the officers and men of the armed forces and the fraternal Thai people for according a warm welcome to the LPDR military delegation.

[Dated] Bangkok, 19 October 1988

SRV Envoy, Industry Minister Discuss Cooperation *BK2010090788 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 20 Oct 88 pp 5, 12*

[Text] According to an Industry Ministry report, SRV Ambassador to Thailand Le Mai on 18 October met with Thai Industry Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha to consult with him upon bilateral industrial cooperation. The SRV envoy informed him that the SRV Government is currently interested in making use of natural resources for economic purposes and wants to persuade foreign investors to invest in various industries, such as petroleum exploration, mining exploration and operations.

However, Vietnam still lacks experience, machinery and equipment, and needs more time for development of public utilities for industry. On the Thai side, some elements from the private sector are already working with Vietnam in fishing, but this is limited to marine animal fishing. Vietnam wants the Thai private sector to jointly invest with Vietnam in the marine food processing industry. It is also interested in having the Thai private sector invest in petrochemical products, raw material processing industries, and the manufacture of machinery and equipment. The SRV is willing to accommodate the Thai private sector concerning trips to Vietnam for business inspections. Vietnam also wants Thailand to send technicians and experts there to help them.

Banhan gave an interview after their meeting saying that bilateral relations in all fields could be developed without difficulty if the two countries sincerely want to cooperate with each other. He said that the Industry Ministry will have to discuss policy with the Foreign Ministry first if there is any contact made at the government level. However, there is no problem at the private sector level. Vietnam wants help from Thailand because Thailand has higher technology and better knowhow in various fields.

Earlier, the Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand met with Thai Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan to discuss possibilities for bilateral trade.

Aftermath of SRV's Nguyen Co Thach's Visit

42070006 Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai
8 Sep 88 pp 22, 23

[Text] Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, made an unofficial visit to Thailand during the period 22-26 August on his way back to Vietnam from Europe. But some people have commented that his 5-day visit to Thailand was not just an ordinary stopover, because that was the period when General Prem Tinsulanon was replaced as prime minister by Major General Chatchai Chunhawan and a new government was formed.

Two days after Mr Thach arrived in Thailand, he asked to meet with Mr Phichai Rattakun, the deputy prime minister and leader of the Democrat Party, and a meeting was scheduled for 24 August at the Government House. Looked at superficially, this request to meet with Mr Phichai might not seem very important, because after the new government was formed, Mr Phichai announced that he planned to visit Vietnam at Vietnam's request. That followed Maj Gen Chatchai's announcement that the government planned to abandon the policy of confrontation with Vietnam and Indochina and increase direct trade with these countries.

But Mr Thach was not able to meet with Mr Phichai as scheduled, because he did not arrange things through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Instead, he contacted the Government House directly, which was a serious breach of diplomatic protocol. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs protested and so Mr Thach had to change his departure date to 26 August. That day, he had the charge d'affaires meet with Mr Phichai and inform him about this.

"Vietnam's claim that it was unaware of correct diplomatic protocol is not very plausible. Because even though he was visiting Thailand unofficially, in requesting a meeting with a senior government administrator, he should have made the request through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. If he wanted to meet him on a personal basis, he should have gone to his home, which is what Gen Kriangsak Chamanan did in the past. We feel that Vietnam did this on purpose, and that it wanted to create dissension among Thai administrators," said a high-level official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to LAK THAI.

A news source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told LAK THAI that Vietnam has closely monitored the political changes in Thailand, because this is a period of transition in relations between Indochina and ASEAN. Thailand and Vietnam are the ones who will decide the issue. It is well known that of the important figures in the administration of Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, Vietnam has the most confidence in Mr Phichai. This is because Mr Phichai's attitude is one of compromise. He does not take a hardline position. Unlike Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs,

who does not trust Vietnam, Mr Phichai does not consider Vietnam to be an enemy. Thus, during this visit, the Vietnamese wanted to meet with Mr Phichai more than anyone else.

After the Vietnamese made contact through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to meet with Thai leaders officially, a meeting with Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, the prime minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi, the foreign affairs minister, and Mr Phichai Rattakun was arranged for the morning of 26 August.

It is worth noting that besides repeating that Vietnam will withdraw its troops from Cambodia by 1990 as agreed on, Mr Thach indicated that Vietnam will also withdraw its forces from Laos in 1989. Thailand never proposed this officially. But Vietnam has indicated this because it wants Thailand to know that it is ready change its policy of confrontation with Thailand.

Bilateral Prospects Viewed

42070006 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai
31 Aug-6 Sep 88 pp 24, 25

[Article by Kawi Banthai: "From a Visit by Nguyen Co Thach to Hope on the Cambodian Problem"]

[Excerpts] As is known, whenever Vietnam's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs visits Thailand, there is always some "trick." The same was true this time. Nguyen Co Thach was the first foreign leader to have a chance to meet with Thailand's new leaders, including Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, the prime minister, Mr Phichai Rattakun, the deputy prime minister, and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs. [passage omitted]

The results of the talks between Mr Thach and Chatchai, Sitthi, and Phichai clearly indicate that this skilled politician from a neighboring country again managed to "score a victory."

During his meeting with Prime Minister Chatchai, Mr Thach proposed sending a high-level trade negotiating team led by the Vietnamese minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister to Thailand in order to discuss cooperation on the economic and trade fronts. Maj Gen Chatchai immediately agreed without setting any conditions. He entrusted Kon Thappharangsi, the Thai minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister, with the task of negotiating with the Vietnamese on these issues. Mr Thach also praised Maj Gen Chatchai for saying that he will transform the battlefield into a trading field. Mr Thach stressed that Thailand and Vietnam can solve the problems.

That was the first of the results achieved by Mr Thach.

After that, Mr Thach met with Minister Sitthi. They discussed the Cambodia problem and the results of the JIM (Jakarta informal meeting) held in Jakarta last

month. Vietnam proposed that the two countries should exchange views on the Cambodia problem before the working group, which was formed in the wake of the JIM, holds discussions on 17 October in Jakarta. He proposed that these discussions be held in Bangkok and said that Le Mai, the Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand, will represent Vietnam. Minister Sitthi agreed immediately. But so far, no one has been appointed to represent Thailand in these discussions. This is very important, because this is the first time that Thailand has agreed to discuss the Cambodia problem bilaterally with Vietnam. Vietnam proposed this in June, but Thailand refused.

One problem is that ASEAN may feel that by agreeing to negotiate with Vietnam, Thailand is dissociating itself from ASEAN. This is a very delicate matter, because Thailand and ASEAN still need each other. And another thing is that Thailand does not want to compete with Indonesia for the title of "hero" in solving the Cambodia problem.

Several foreign affairs analysts feel that Thailand should increase its role in solving the Cambodia problem by negotiating directly with Vietnam without going through other countries such as Indonesia. We have direct interests in this problem. But something that must be admitted is that for the past 8 years, Thailand has refused to hold bilateral talks with Vietnam. It has refused because it has not considered itself to be involved in the conflict or directly involved in the Cambodia problem even though we have been directly affected.

However, Thailand feels that during the talks between Le Mai and Thai officials, other bilateral issues must be discussed, too. They must not discuss just the Cambodia problem. Both sides seem to agree that trade relations between Thailand and Vietnam will improve and that there will definitely be direct contact.

At Don Muang Airport, Mr Thach told SU ANAKHOT that he would like to see an increase in direct trade. Because in the past, trade has been conducted through "middlemen," which has adversely affected the interests of both countries. This shows that we should have direct trade and improve trade relations.

As for the negative consequences of trading directly with Vietnam, Thailand will be criticized by ASEAN, Europe and even Japan. Because in the past, Thailand has constantly opposed direct trade with Vietnam, feeling that that would increase Vietnam's military strength in its occupation of Cambodia. If Thailand now changes its attitude, it will come under criticism from those countries that have constantly supported Thailand's position.

Looking at the new policy of the Chatchai administration, it can be seen that there will be greater cooperation between Thailand and Vietnam on various fronts, including fishing and trade involving various agricultural products, particularly rice. Vietnam is suffering

from a shortage of rice, and Thailand has a surplus. Thai merchants are ready to engage in "bartering." They are prepared to trade agricultural products for scarce items that Vietnam has, such as timber, minerals, and coal. [passage omitted]

It seems that progress is being made in solving the Cambodia problem. Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese leader, has agreed to the presence of an international peacekeeping force in Cambodia. This is the first time that China has agreed to this. This will probably put greater pressure on Vietnam and the Heng Samrin group, because neither group wants an international peacekeeping force in Cambodia. This has significance as far as preventing the Khmer Rouge and Vietnam from again seizing control of Cambodia. [passage omitted]

In view of the fact that Sihanouk and Hun Sen are holding talks, that the working group will hold talks in Jakarta, and that Thailand and Vietnam are trying to hold bilateral negotiations on the Cambodia problem, it seems that things are improving and that the problem could be solved during the coming year. Thailand must make adjustments in keeping with the changing situation. Otherwise, we will have problems.

Views on Indochina Policy

42070006 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai
31 Aug-6 Sep 88 pp 25, 26

[Article by Khanchit: "Looking at the Role of Sitthi, Proof of His Attitude Toward Foreign Policy"]

[Text] The administration announced its policies to parliament last Thursday. The MP's, particularly the opposition MP's, showed little interest in the administration's foreign policy and made only a few criticisms regarding some of the existing problems. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs seemed to be "disappointed," because it had hoped that the MP's would show more interest in foreign policy. It had prepared people and data in order to respond to questions. But throughout the day that the policies were announced, only three party leaders raised the subject of foreign policy. [passage omitted]

Gen Athit Kamlangek, the former supreme commander and RTA CINC who once served as the army commander in the northeast and the present leader of the Puangchon Chao Thai Party, most of whose members represent the northeast, made criticisms regarding the three villages along the Lao border. He said that Thailand has lost sovereignty in that area.

Samak Sunthorawet, the leader of the Prachakon Thai Party and an MP from Bangkok for several terms who was elected in a district that adjoins that of another senior minister, criticized Thailand for "following the ass" of the United Nations on the issue of boycotting South Africa. He said that Thailand's interests in that region could be adversely affected.

Col Narong Kittikhachon, the leader of the Liberal Party, was interested in the intellectual property issue, particularly the copyright problem. He is concerned that problems will arise again in the future.

Besides this, two well-known people from the Prachachon Party, that is, Dr Phiraphan Phalusuk, a legal scholar who graduated from France and who now teaches at Ramkhamhaeng University, and Chaturon Chaisaeng, a young man who will soon earn his PhD degree, showed great interest in foreign policy matters. They once raised issues that "shook" the Prem administration. It even cited these issues in dissolving parliament in order to hold a new election.

Dr Phiraphan expressed interest in several issues. One of the important points in which he showed interest was the fact that our foreign policy leans too much toward the West, and our Indochina policy is causing conflicts between the Government House and Saranrom. He was also interested in the Trade Bill and the United States. Chaturon is still interested in the intellectual property problem.

What is important is that in the previous administration, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila served as minister for more than 8 years, and he has retained his former position in the new administration. Some political observers feel that the reason why the opposition parties (particularly certain people) did not criticize our foreign policy very much is that they wanted to maintain "Sitthi's face." They almost managed to form a government together but eventually failed. Thus, some members of the opposition are holding back and waiting. Because as far as the political game in the future is concerned, it may still become necessary to make him head of the government. As time passes, the opposition will have to "wake up from its dream" and formulate a new game plan. The situation both here and abroad will exert greater pressure.

Chances for Change

42070006 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai
24-30 Aug 88 pp 10, 11

["Against the Current" column by Chakkarit: "From Advisor to the Prime Minister to Foreign Policy"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] As for the intellectuals who have been appointed personal advisers to Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, actually, these people will not be able to control or formulate the country's policies. All they can do is to help "smooth" today's politics, which is filled with "democratic ideas." They can also help create a greater political balance, particularly on three main issues, that is, the labor problem, international political relations, and international trade relations. [passage omitted]

As for international political and trade relations, during the past decade, directions have been set by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the leadership of Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi Sawetsila, the leader of the Social Action Party. It must be admitted that the formation of this team of personal advisors to the new prime minister has created new movement. In particular, this poses a serious challenge to ACM Sitthi's monopoly on considering the international political situation. This is because most of those on this advisory team do not agree with the international political and trade policies implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the past period. They have voiced their opposition openly and vigorously.

Even though there are signs of "conflicting views" in the new administration, those who favor the democratic way feel that this will help protect Thailand's interests.

However, reliable reports state that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is very concerned about the fact that the prime minister has appointed six scholars to serve as personal advisers, and that steps are being taken to "deal with this." There is concern even though Major General Chatchai has assured them that the final decision on policy matters will rest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. But that doesn't seem to have eased their fears. [passage omitted]

In discussing this, it is necessary to take a look back at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the previous decade. Thailand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has grown under the influence of foreign super powers. The Thai people and the Thai parliament have not played a part or had any influence in formulating foreign policy. They have not been able to question the actions taken by the ministry. Several of the policies implemented have not been independent policies, and they have not benefited the country. One example is the policy toward South Africa. The United States stopped trading with South Africa just recently. But Thailand stopped trading with them a long time ago even though our trade does not have either a direct or indirect effect on South Africa's economic well-being. But countries like the United States have to consider the interests of the people in their country who trade with South Africa. In short, the interests of the country and of their people come first.

Another example is the Cambodia problem. Our policy has constantly followed that of the United States and China, with the result that we have become "boxed in" on the political and trade fronts. When problems arose with Indochina, we stopped trading with them. We allowed our neighbors to trade with them and grow wealthy. I don't know what theory has been used in formulating such policies. In implementing our foreign policy, it seems that words of praise from the super powers are more important to "people in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs" than praise from the Thai people because they have "full stomachs."

Besides this, during the past period, we have not had an expert in international political affairs who has had the courage to oppose and criticize the actions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Such opposition has been portrayed as "affecting national security." Many people feel that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has become a type of "military." It has become an untouchable "institution." Those who criticize the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are viewed as foreigners and slandered. Anyone who criticizes the ministry is not "pro-Thai." Only the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is "pro-Thai." They refuse to accept the fact that Thai can hold different views. Slandering people destroys the constructive forces that are working to promote the nation's highest interests.

The Cambodia problem is Cambodia's problem. It is not Thailand's problem. As for the Khmer Rouge, the policies implemented by the Khmer Rouge in the past show that the Khmer Rouge pose a threat to the world, and that they are a great danger to Thailand. If a country feels that the Khmer Rouge are of value and that they should be supported, that country should take them in and allow them to live there.

It must also be admitted that Cambodia is now a communist country and that it is impossible to change the system. Attempts to change the administrative system of a country is a manifestation of neocolonialism. As for Thailand, it is essential that we take urgent steps to make our country secure and enable it to deal with every administrative system. Turning Thailand into a secure center of democracy with an economic system that distributes income fairly will be of greater benefit than trying to change Cambodia's administrative system.

Living together peacefully is much better than hating each other.

Opposition's Indochina Stance

42070006 Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN
in Thai 4-10 Sep 88 p 7

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has come under much criticism for adhering to a policy of tying Thailand to super powers such as the United States while neglecting political and trade relations with neighboring countries, particularly the Indochina countries, that is, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The ministry is overly concerned about the security problem because of the fact that these countries have administrative systems different from Thailand's. At the same time, Thailand's international trade policy is dictated by our foreign policy. But our allies in ASEAN, such as Singapore, are making huge profits by trading with Indochina. Singapore's trade policy is not concerned about political differences. [passage omitted]

A news source in an opposition party feels that "this indicates that there is a deep rift among the government parties. Major General Chatchai and ACM Sitthi are on a par with each other in terms of political power. These

two men have different views. Looking ahead to the next change in the government, both men will be candidates for the position of prime minister. And Chatchai may not serve a second term, because a gentleman's agreement has already been reached."

"This will not end easily, because Sitthi is very upset. He became upset with Major General Chatchai when the prime minister formed a team of advisors composed of people who hold different views on foreign affairs than the foreign affairs minister. Sitthi is very upset about this even though this has been discussed in an effort to reach an understanding," said the leader of an opposition party to SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN. He added that "looking at this more closely, the announcement that the policy is to turn the battlefield into a field of trade may have some other purpose than simply establishing relations with Indochina. The real reasons probably stem from pressure exerted by businessmen in the Thai Nation Party, who stand to profit from this policy."

Interests of the Nation or Someone Else?

If the policy of trading with Indochina is implemented, the question that arises is, which businessmen will benefit the most? Will it be the businessmen who form the financial base of the Thai Nation Party as many people think? This is a very interesting point.

The Thai Nation Party, which is the leading element in the present coalition government, is known as the party of political businessmen. This is because all of the party leaders are businessmen who own businesses worth billions of baht. Maj Gen Praman Adireksan, the minister of interior and chairman of the Thai Nation Party's advisory committee, is the owner of several large businesses such as the Thai Textile Factory. And he holds shares in the Thai Asahi Glass Company. He works so closely with Japanese investors that he is like a textile godfather. He has many textile plants under his control. Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, the party leader, has not publicly revealed what businesses he owns. But he has close relations with financial institutions that are thought to be very important in our economic and trade system.

Mr Banhan Silapa-acha, the party secretary general, owns a large construction business and the Sahasi Chemical Company. Besides this, Mr Banhan is also involved in many other business activities. Mr Pramuan Saphawasu, the deputy party leader, owns a construction business and several large mills. Mr Suraphan Chinnavat owns large local businesses, that is, silk and textile businesses, and a computer company. Mr Sa-at Piyawan, the deputy party leader, owns several lumber businesses. Mr Thawit Klinprathum owns a shipping business, the Traylor Transport Company, the Nawa Service Company, and the Bangkok Crane Net Company, which has a monopoly on moving goods at the port.

Mr Phaibun Phanitchiwa and Mr Udom Withayasirinan, members of the party executive committee, Mr Sombat Phanitchiwa and Mr Thamma Pinsukan, party advisors, and Mr Kon Thappharangsi all own or are major shareholders in various industrial businesses worth hundreds of millions of baht.

These are just a few of the leading members of the Thai Nation Party who are considered to be the party's "treasure troves." Thus, if Thailand opens trade markets in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia as announced by Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, the prime minister, some of those who stand to benefit from this policy are members of the Thai Nation Party. A news source in the Ministry of Commerce said that most of the goods needed by the Indochina countries are goods with which members of the Thai Nation Party are involved.

"The goods needed the most by the Indochina countries are consumer goods. For example, Vietnam needs clothing, textiles, and cement. Laos needs rice, textiles, and other consumer goods from Thailand. Laos also needs to sell timber to Thailand. Cambodia needs the same types of goods as the other two countries. These goods are in short supply there, because they have been engaged in war for many years," said the news source in the Ministry of Commerce to SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN.

Power Base Based on Division

A news report stated that Major General Chatchai's policy of transforming the battlefield into a field of trade will not be easy to implement, because the "crocodile blocking the canal" is ACM Sitthi Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs and leader of the Social Action Party.

"ACM Sitthi is well aware of what is going on. The two men are about on the same level politically. Both factions are trying to seize the power base. Why would ACM Sitthi allow the Thai Nation Party to expand its financial base. That would have major political effects in the future. Thus, he must take steps to block this policy," said a news source in an opposition party to SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN. [passage omitted]

Two-Track Policy Sought

42070006 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai
28 Aug 88 p 5

["Ta Mo Lo" column: "The Policy of Turning the Battlefield Into a Trade Market"]

[Excerpts] Relations between Thailand and Vietnam have improved somewhat. Vietnam is taking a softer approach toward Thailand. This is because the policy of the new administration headed by Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan is to turn the Indochina battlefield into a trading market. [passage omitted]

The Cambodia problem is one thing. Trade is a separate issue. Keeping the two matters separate is a rather clever policy of both sides. The Cambodia problem today is not a matter in which you can say that one side is right and the other is wrong. It must be solved through the cooperation of several factions. It will take a long time. We have to give this time.

But during this period, we can trade with each other. It would be foolish to allow the Cambodia problem to obstruct national development. The prospects for trade between Thailand and Vietnam look very bright. Vietnam has said that it will sell us marine products, coal, and timber, which are goods that we need. We have rice, textiles, fertilizer, and insecticides, which they need. We can trade with each other. Thailand also has various types of industrial goods needed by Vietnam. If trading with Vietnam goes smoothly, the doors to Cambodia and Laos will open. This trade will benefit both sides equally.

In particular, this is a golden opportunity for Thailand to open the trade door with Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. This will compensate us for our losses stemming from the U.S. Trade Bill and trade war. This will also help solve the unemployment problem.

As for the Cambodia problem, the negotiations can continue. The results achieved at the talks in Jakarta, Indonesia, have greatly encouraged the Free World. Peace is now a possibility. [passage omitted] But there is still no agreement. The Khmer Rouge refuse to accept the presence of foreign [peacekeeping] forces in Cambodia. And the Heng Samrin faction and Prince Sihanouk are opposed to allowing the Khmer Rouge to return to power.

China continues to support the Khmer Rouge. Thailand is ambivalent. It can't support the Khmer Rouge fully, and it can't oppose them out of respect for China. The Khmer Rouge has not given any indication that it would be willing to disband. As long as the Khmer Rouge maintain a powerful position in Cambodia, it's unlikely that Vietnam will leave Cambodia. This will be difficult to resolve.

Thus, we must separate matters. We must continue to negotiate and try to find a solution. At the same time, we must open the trade door, because the people have to eat and live. As for Vietnam being in Cambodia, they cannot expand or create any more security problems for Thailand. [passage omitted]

Let Sitthi continue his negotiations while Chatchai and Phichai engage in trade. Let each one carry out his own duties. That would be best.

Policy Will Change

42070006 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
24 Aug 88 p 12

[Article by Chaiyawat Yonpiam: "The Policy of the Thai Government in the Eyes of Other Countries"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Just after he became prime minister, Major General Chatchai announced that he wanted to transform the battlefields in Indochina into

trading markets for Thai exporters. This statement greatly disturbed ACM Sitthi Sawetsila. ACM Sitthi stated that this can't be done until Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Cambodia. [passage omitted]

For a long time now, Thailand has not wanted to have anything to do with Vietnam. Many observers have noted that relations between the minister of foreign affairs and other cabinet members became more strained when the prime minister established an advisory committee in order to provide him with advice on various policy matters, including foreign policy. Other experts have said that ACM Sitthi and other officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs implemented policies on their own for 8 years during the time that Prem was prime minister. This will probably cease.

Shelling Wounds Two Villagers Near Burma Border
BK1510033088 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
15 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] Tak—Two Thai villagers were wounded, one seriously, when eight mortar shells landed on the Thai side of the border in Mae Sot District on Thursday [13 October] as a result of the ongoing fighting between Karen rebels and Burmese soldiers.

About 400 Burmese soldiers of the 44th Division began to launch attacks against a Karen position on Hill 200, about one kilometre from the Thai border opposite Mae Sot, on Thursday. The fighting continued until yesterday morning.

Eight rounds of 82mm mortars, believed fired by Burmese soldiers, landed near Ban Wang Ta Khian, wounding two Thai villagers, Sao Wongwai, 68, and Niam Wongwai, 30.

Hill 200 was the position of Karen's Kaw Mura Camp occupied by the 101st Battalion.

Border Patrol Police sources said the Karen rebels sustained 3 wounded and one Burmese soldier was reported killed.

The sources said in Myawaddy, opposite Mae Sot, villagers were strengthening their bunkers for fear that the town may be the next target of a rebel attack after Methawe.

Army Weapons Recovered Near Cambodian Border
BK2010021588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Oct 88 p 1

[Excerpt] Aranyaprathet—Three Thais and two Khmers have been charged with the theft of a large number of weapons from a military arsenal.

The weapons, most of which were recovered on Tuesday [18 October], included eight rocket-propelled grenade launchers, one M-79 grenade launcher and six AK-47, four M-16, 24 HK-33 and four SKS assault rifles.

It was not known when the hardware was stolen from the arsenal of the Displaced Persons Project Unit-88 on the Aranyaprathet-Ta Phraya road 10 km north of the district town.

The unit is attached to the Supreme Command, which supervises displaced Kampucheans along the border. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

NHAN DAN Criticizes U.S.-Philippines Bases Pact
BK2010075588 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT
20 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 20—Commenting on the agreement newly signed between the Philippines and the United States allowing the latter to continue the use of its military bases in that country, NHAN DAN today says that far from ensuring the security of the Philippines, it causes serious damage to the sovereignty and genuine interests of the Philippine people. That explains the snarls in the negotiations and the widespread discontent of public opinion in the Philippines, NHAN DAN says. The paper continues:

"The U.S. military bases in the Philippines are a main instrument of the Pentagon's confrontation policy in its strategy for the Asian and Pacific region. The continued operation of the U.S. military bases means the maintenance of the roots of tension and the continuation of the threat to peace and stability in Asia, the Pacific and elsewhere in the world. It also runs counter to the interests of the Philippine people and to the constitution of this country which unambiguously declares for a non-nuclear policy."

NHAN DAN Hails UN Trend on Cambodian Issue
BK2010075488 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT
20 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 20—Commenting on the freshly concluded general debate at the UN General assembly, NHAN DAN notes that almost all speakers hailed new positive development in Southeast Asia for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue and for peace and stability in the region.

The paper says :

"Many delegates welcomed the dialogues among the four Kampuchean parties and between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia and the results of the Jakarta informal meeting (J.I.M.). What is new at the debate is that almost all voices were raised in condemning the Pol Pot genocidal clique and calling for prevention of their

return to power in Kampuchea. Many Western countries also showed their approval of the way J.I.M. approached the matter by pinpointing the two pivotal and interlinked questions of a political solution to the Kampuchea issue, namely withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army and prevention of the Pol Pot genocidal clique's return to power in Kampuchea."

It goes on:

"In its capacity as the biggest international organization, the United Nations should and could play an increasingly important role in international life, thereby contributing to mankind's evolution to a secure, equitable and better world. With regard to the Kampuchea issue, the United Nations' responsibility is not to impose the viewpoints of one side upon the others, but to promote dialogue and cooperation among the countries in the region and among the Kampuchean parties, for the legitimate interests of the Kampuchean people and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

France Provides Over 4,000 Tons in Food Aid

*BK1810155188 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT
18 Oct 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 18—Vietnam has received 4,380 tons of wheat flour as aid from the French Government.

French Ambassador to Vietnam Louis Amigues made a token delivery of the aid to Pham Van Doanh, head of the committee for the reception of foreign aid, in a ceremony held here this morning.

This lies in the French annual food aid to the Vietnamese people for 1987. [year as received]

In response to the Vietnamese Government's appeal for relief food, the French Government has decided to an emergency aid of 4,000 tons of wheat, thus bringing to 7,000 tons its total of aid for this year.

Speaking at the ceremony, Pham Van Doanh expressed sincere thanks to the French Government and people for this valuable assistance.

CEMA Foreign Trade Institutes Meet in Hanoi

*BK1610040888 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT
15 Oct 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 15—The Foreign Trade Institutes of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) held their regular 29th session here from October 10-14.

The session was attended by the delegations of all its ten full member states and representatives of the CMEA Secretariat. The session compared notes on scientific and technical matters related to the further broadening of economic cooperation among the member states and between them and non-member countries.

The participants were received by Nguyen Co Thach, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister.

Political Bureau Hails Vo Chi Cong Trips

*BK1510120588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 15 Oct 88*

[Text] In its meeting on 15 October, the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau heard reports on the visit to the DPRK by our party and state delegation led by Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, to attend the celebrations of the DPRK's 40th founding anniversary from 4-11 September, and on the official visit to the USSR by Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State of Vietnam and member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau.

The CPV Central Committee Political Bureau welcomed the results of the visit to the DPRK to attend the anniversary celebrations and the official visit to the USSR. The Political Bureau expressed the belief that these two visits—especially the talks and meetings between Comrade Vo Chi Cong and Comrade Kim Il-song in Korea and Comrade Gorbachev in the Soviet Union as well between Comrade Vo Chi Cong and other comrade leaders of the two fraternal countries—would contribute positively to consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our party and state and the two fraternal parties and states of Korea and the Soviet Union, as well as to the cause of peace, friendship, and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

Vo Chi Cong Receives Iraqi Presidential Envoy

*BK1610070088 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT
15 Oct 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 15—State Council President Vo Chi Cong received at the Presidential Palace here today 'Isam Mahbub, special envoy of the Iraqi president, who handed him a letter from President Saddam Husayn and briefed him on the current Iran-Iraq talks.

Vo Chi Cong welcomed the ceasefire and the direct talks between Iraq and Iran to settle their differences by peaceful means. He expressed the wish for the success of the talks so that a durable and fair solution may be achieved, thus meeting the legitimate interests of both sides and the aspiration of the people of the two countries; as well as of all nations in the region, in the Non-Aligned Movement, and the world over.

The Vietnamese president praised the present fine relation of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Iraq and expressed the hope for its further development in the interests of the two peoples.

Present at the reception were Dinh Nho Liem, first vice-foreign minister, and Iraqi Charge d'Affairs to Vietnam M.T. Ibrahim.

Further Reportage on Trade Unions Congress

Nguyen Van Linh Speech, Part 1

BK1810094188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 17 Oct 88

["First part" of "important speech" by CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at the 17 October afternoon session of the Sixth Congress of the Vietnamese Trade Unions held at Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi—recorded]

[Text] Dear delegates, dear foreign guests:

First of all, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee, may I extend my warm greetings to our delegates. [applause] Through the delegates, I would like to convey the party Central Committee's best regards to all brother and sister workers and civil servants throughout the country. [applause] I would also like to warmly welcome our foreign guests representing the WFTU and fraternal and friendly countries' trade union organizations who are here to attend the congress and show their noble internationalist solidarity with the Vietnamese working class and laboring people. [applause]

Dear comrades, 5 years have elapsed since the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Trade Unions. It has not been a smooth, easy period of time for our country and people. There have been achievements, but there have also been not a few difficulties, shortcomings, and errors. The socioeconomic tremors, especially the inflationary spirals and food fevers, have deeply touched the life of each worker and family. The past 5 years have also been a period of thoughtful consideration, careful deliberation, and constant search for more knowledge in order to discover solutions more suitable to reality in our country. It has been a period of coexistence between the old mechanism of management, which is still deeply rooted and needs to be eliminated, and the new one, which is still in the embryonic state and needs to be built up. Many economic experiments are being deployed and engender hopes for a fine success. A democratic atmosphere has begun to spread, creating a driving force for the renovation process.

However, the panorama of our society still lacks the basic changes; many major obstacles remain to be overcome, many major contradictions are still to be surmounted. The basic point is that we firmly believe in the objectives and the path we chose at the sixth national party congress. We deeply realize that no renovation and change of an entire nation can be achieved without having to go through unsettling steps and to pay a price. It is this complex, difficult situation that serves as a touchstone for the will and confidence of trade unionists and the laboring people as a whole, especially of the

working class, the vanguard class leading the revolution. We pride ourselves upon the fact that the great majority of trade unionists and progressive workers still maintain their revolutionary character, their traditional industriousness, and their readiness to endure hardship in order to build and defend the fatherland.

We do not hide our shortcomings and negative practices which, at certain times and in certain places, have been serious among a component of workers and civil servants. But, we should not let the trees prevent us from seeing the woods. In all circumstances, the large masses of manual and intellectual laborers always place their confidence in and remain attached to the revolution and party. This has not happened by chance; it has deep origins dating back to the early days of our party and has been consolidated in the protracted revolutionary struggle for independence, freedom, and national reunification.

It is true that, at present, the working class and laborers are still dissatisfied with the party leadership and state management. But, it is also true that they have never contended that there is any other political force that can replace the historical role of our party and state. They wish and demand that the party prove itself equal to the requirements of the revolution and quickly discover solutions to change the situation. They understand that if the party is to fulfill its historical responsibility, the laborers, especially the working class, must remain deeply attached to the party, actively participate in trade unions, and strive to stand in the party's rank to successfully carry out the tasks set forth by the party. They have shown their determination to join efforts with the party and state to overcome all trials.

What I have said above explains why the working class and laboring people of our country have steadfastly endured a great deal of hardship. In the current situation, not a small component of workers, especially in the administrative and nonproductive area and the armed forces, is still being paid below-subsistence wages, receiving late grain supplies, living in cramped quarters, enjoying no job security, and so forth. Yet, they still stick with their factories, enterprises, and workplaces, standing firm in their positions in public offices, schools, and hospitals. Saying so does not mean that the party and state allow themselves to take advantage of the workers' kindness to delay solving the burning socioeconomic problems. However, it is obvious that without the aforementioned qualities, we cannot cope with the current big trials. [prolonged applause]

Nguyen Van Linh Speech, Part 2

BK1810122188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 17 Oct 88

[Second part of CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's speech at the 17 October afternoon session of the Sixth Congress of the Vietnamese Trade Unions held at Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi—recorded]

[Text] Overcoming their concerns about everyday life, large numbers of workers and civil servants have demonstrated their revolutionary quality and action in each of

their labor and work positions. Thanks to their collective efforts, the rates of annual increase in industrial production volume over the past few years have been 7 or 8 percent. The rates of increase in some heavy industry products such as electricity, coal, cement, phosphorous fertilizer, crude oil, and so forth were fairly high. The annual rates of increase in terms of the number and categories of consumer goods hovered around 10 percent.

In primary production installations, movements of productive labor and thrift have appeared in depth, bringing about great economic results. From among the productive labor and work movements have emerged hundreds of thousands of valuable initiatives and tens of thousands of people achieving the good labor title. Many teachers, physicians, artists, scientists, and technicians have been awarded lofty titles of the state.

What has caused us to rejoice is that towering difficulties in production and life have not stifled the creativity of the working class, of manual and intellectual laborers. Difficulties have engendered wisdom. Particularly, I would like to mention the emergence of many models of renovating the economic management mechanism in the direction of eliminating bureaucratic centralism and subsidization and of shifting to cost accounting business. These models—showing the creativity of the masses in primary installations—have resulted in a great deal of valuable experience, which the party and state has condensed into various major resolutions and policies that serve as guidance for the expansion of models.

Congress delegates as well as the entire country all know of such typical collectives as the Thanh Cong and Phuoc Long textile enterprises, Ho Chi Minh city food supply company, Hanoi export tool factory, Lam Thao superphosphate factory, Haiphong export leather shoes factory, Coc Sau coal mine, and many units throughout the Army.

The above outline though inadequate reflects a truth that the contingent of workers in the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] plays a very important role in the national economy and many other fields of social activities. They, the workers themselves, constitute the main force that is gradually creating profound changes in our country.

More than four million workers and civil servants and VCTU members are serving and will serve as a reliable support for our party and state.

On this occasion, representing the CPV Central Committee, I warmly cite the great and very meritorious contributions of the working class, the manual and intellectual laborers of our country, to national construction and defense. [applause]

Dear comrades, the sixth party congress laid down a program of action for the entire party and people throughout the first stage of the transition period and for

the 1986-90 period. The overall objective of this period is to basically stabilize the socioeconomic situation and create the premise for the subsequent stage of development. To secure a change with the character of a turning point, it is essential to effect a comprehensive renovation in all domains of activity, from thinking, notably economic thinking, manner and method of leadership and work to organizational and personnel work.

During the past almost 2 years, we have persistently struggled in that direction. It can be seen that when the concept of renovation is correctly realized, appropriate implementation methods applied, and determination in action made in a field, then its prospect is undoubtedly bright. For example, although we have not achieved major changes in carrying out the new contractual system in agriculture in accordance with Resolution No 10, in releasing the labor force of nonstate economic components in accordance with resolution No. 16, and in opposing bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies throughout the economy, we have established a firm stand and advanced position for a number of state-operated economic establishments thanks to the application of the right to autonomy.

Dear comrades, these partial changes, however, have not improved the general situation and some aspects have even become more acute. Each of us must think and bear responsibility for the situation in which the overall pace of social production and national income in the past several years, though increased, was slow, unstable, and not totally matched with capabilities. In particular, economic results in the past several years have decreased, consumption of materials in production and business has increased, and apparatus and staff, especially indirect labor staff, have far exceeded the authorized limit.

The situation of false profits and true losses still prevails in many primary production installations. If production input was correctly computed, many production units would certainly be on the brink of bankruptcy. However, we have seen that they all still exist owing to state subsidization. This is a contradictory phenomenon—when the state nourishes enterprises and not the other way around—enterprises should nourish the state and the laboring people as a whole. Meanwhile, the state must get foreign loans. This real situation is the underlying source of troubles in distribution and circulation, and confusion in the economy and life.

The sixth party congress resolution has indicated the fundamental means and ways to overcome the above situation, among them the key one is implementation of the three major economic programs. This is also the battlefield for the contingent of our workers and civil servants. In each product of the three programs, the working class and the scientific and technical forces have directly or indirectly participated, manually or intellectually. Of these three programs, we should pay more

attention to the agricultural program because the problem of grain and food products is currently a pressing demand of the entire society.

To create the end products of agriculture, it is impossible to do away with the impact of heavy industry, light industry, processing industry, and technology. Nevertheless, we are still unable to formulate a uniform intersector program to support this foremost battlefield.

Many production means and consumer materials are essential to farmers and can be domestically procured, but their demands are still unfulfilled, not to mention the quality of the products. What do peasants think when they have to use poor quality industrial products and when they have to repair their equipment but no spare parts are available? How have workers and civil servants in the distribution and circulation sectors improved their work in order to promote the development of agriculture and reduce troubles in the circulation of products between cities and rural areas? To prevent the worker-peasant alliance from becoming an empty slogan, we must pay more attention to practical works and their results, not only in the interest of agriculture and the peasants, but also for the benefit of industry and workers.

Agricultural development is the path to rescue industry. I expect that you, comrades, will be concerned with and will profoundly examine the question of agriculture in support of industry and, on this basis, take practical action to improve the situation.

The three major economic programs can only be successful when they are closely associated with renovation of the economic management mechanism from the macro to the micro levels. We are now in the process of rearranging production, the management apparatus, and the business organization, and gradually shifting to economic cost accounting. This is a profound revolution to do away with the passive way of working and habitual reliance on state subsidies, and to shift in principle to the new path. In this way, enterprises will clear up debts and develop themselves on their own, harmoniously settle the three interests while making contributions to the state and recycling production to expand themselves, and improve the wages and welfare of workers.

The trade unions at all levels must consider this as their most important political task. To do that, trade unions must strive to organize a seething movement for revolutionary action among workers and civil servants and orient them toward accomplishment of the following major contents:

First, reduce to a great extent the consumption of materials in the production and business process through economization on the basis of setting rational norms.

Second, rearrange the apparatus to make it lighter and less cumbersome, and cut down the rate of indirect labor and employ this force in direct production.

Third, apply scientific and technical advances to production in order to improve the technological process, reduce production costs, and raise the quality of products.

Fourth, resolutely oppose all negative manifestations, especially the theft of public property and unprincipled inside distribution.

And, fifth, rouse the workers and civil servants spirit of mastery in their labor and in their management of units' participation in all domains of activity.

I think these fundamental problems, if resolved, would help consolidate the leading role of the state-run economy in the national economy and the pioneer character of the working class in society.

I, for one, think that only if the laboring masses are guided in fulfilling the above tasks well, can we create the economic conditions for extricating the country from the current difficult situation. Only by successfully doing so, can we satisfactorily solve step by step the problem of income for the working class, gradually improve the material and moral lives of workers, and extricate ourselves from the current difficult situation.

Nguyen Van Linh Speech, Part 3

BK1810141588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 17 Oct 88

[Third part of CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's speech at the 17 October afternoon session of the Sixth Congress of the Vietnamese Trade Unions held the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi—recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, the strength of the working class lies in its organization. Trade unions are the largest mass organization of the working class and other toilers, a component member of the system of proletarian dictatorship, and a firm mainstay of state power. In renovating the country, trade unions play the core role of a strike force. How to help trade unions develop their great effect on the working class and society is a problem now concerning us the most.

First of all, trade unions must serve as a communist school. According to Lenin, the concept about school here has a broad sense encompassing economy managing school, state managing school, society managing school, school of integration, school of solidarity, and school for the protection of one's own interests. When dealing with a school, the first thing one must have in mind is educating and self-educating, criticism and self-criticism. One should not forget Lenin's advice that politically, educating the masses is the primary thing. The education provided through schools is important but it is even more important to have education provided through emulation movements and through practical everyday activities. In a vivid, friendly manner, we should use real men and actual activities in enterprises and public organs as a means of educating trade

union members to strive to become new-type workers. We should strive to do this in such a way that party and state policies and lines can come to the masses in a easily understood, practical fashion. Meanwhile, we should attach importance to the training of the laboring people in professional skills so they can have a certain knowledge of economic management and an acceptable, basic knowledge of business accounting. Without this basic knowledge, the laboring people cannot exercise their mastery.

I would like to propose that trade unions at all levels, jointly with the specialized organs and party committees concerned, pay more attention to providing education on the revolutionary, socialist, and communist ideals, and on moral qualities to the working class and other toilers.

Of late, we have belittled this matter, if not to say that we have, at certain times and in certain areas, ignored it. With its position as the class that leads the revolution, the working class should have a broad political vision and a morality associated with new-type men higher than that of other social classes and strata. They should be the prime movers of history and the force that pioneers the cause of renovation.

To revolutionize society, the working class must first revolutionize itself. The more difficulties and hardships the revolution encounters, the higher the revolutionary spirit of the working class. This is because no divine force will come to the rescue, but it is the working class that must struggle to save itself.

The above-mentioned demands that are to be met by the trade unions and the working class now are more important than ever before. Everyone knows that due to our being born in a backward agricultural country where development of heavy industry is poor, our working class, besides its positive aspects, still has many weaknesses. The influence of peasants and the petty bourgeois is still great on many members of the working class whose ancestral background has been associated with the working class for only a few generations. Because they are not steeled in the heavy-industry environment, they still bear many of the weaknesses of small producers. Even worse, over the past few years, due to the difficult economic situation and slackened education and management efforts, many negative and decadent phenomena have tended to develop in a section of the working class and other toilers.

Recent trade union congresses at various levels have squarely confronted and reflected this state of affairs in a relatively adequate way. We cannot keep quiet and turn a blind eye to the fact that no small number of workers and civil servants continue to loiter; work perfunctorily and carelessly; embezzle public property; indulge themselves in gambling and drinking; be superstitious; violate discipline, state law, and public order; engage in illicit dealings; and so forth.

I do not agree with the idea according to which all negative phenomena stems from the difficult economic life. If this is so, shall we remain passive and take no measure to combat them? There are other subjective causes that we are responsible for—inadequacies in the educational and managerial responsibilities of the trade unions, the party, and the administration. Recently, if this role had been satisfactorily carried out, the scope and extent of these negative phenomena would not have spread so widely. On the other hand, as materialists, we do not deny the great impact of economic life on social conditions, particularly on the ideological feelings, quality, and morality of the working class.

The question is: Within their authority and capacity, what have the trade unions done to reduce the difficulties faced by the laboring people, and to effect the ideological feelings of the working class? It must not be forgotten that even in a proletarian dictatorship, Lenin asked the trade unions to develop their role as a focal point for the protection of workers' interests. Criticism has been leveled against those advocating the view that in a workers-led state where the ruling bourgeoisie no longer exists, there is no need for trade unions to protect the material and spiritual interests of the working class. It is obvious that those being criticized have made a mistake.

Our state is still noted for its bureaucracy's ills. This is the actual situation of the transition. In a state where such a reality has formed, how can trade unions remain idle without taking protective measures? Is it because of a lack of concern for the workers' essential interests that in not a few trade unions, trade union members show little attachment to their organizations?

I hold that in a certain sense, the problems of wages, bonuses, collective welfare, housing, and the supply of food and essential commodities are also problems basically involving production. These are the problems of human beings. In their position as the leading production force in society, what responsibility do trade unions have for these things?

First, the distribution systems already stipulated by the state and the collective welfare fund already approved by the congress of workers and civil servants must be enforced through persistent efforts by the trade unions. Everything that is already in writing will not come to the workers automatically; the weight-carrying voice of the trade unions must be heard against any indication of violations of the workers' legitimate interests.

Second, the trade unions should, together with the leaders of relevant enterprises and public organs, develop their dynamism by striving to seek ways, through legal forms, to increase the workers' income, such as organizing family-sideline production, offering essential support services, or opening vocational training classes for workers's children so they can find employment to ease their families' financial burden.

Third, the trade unions should encourage their members to increase production and increase the labor output and work efficiency of relevant enterprises and public organs. The more that is produced and the higher the product quality, the greater the profit that will be enjoyed by the collective and individual workers. This must be regarded as the main source of income for improving workers' lives.

Of course, workers and the trade unions that represent them can only struggle to protect what they have accomplished. Their consumption should not be higher than the actual social production level and what their labor has contributed. On the other hand, part of the production must be kept in reserve for future use by the workers and society.

In this spirit, we cannot but criticize the tendency toward and work having the character of guilds or departmentalism for those involved know only their personal interests, disregarding the general system and stipulations set by the state. A situation has occurred in not a few establishments where trade unions have turned a blind eye or acted in acquiescence with managerial cadres by using illegal tricks to practice inside distribution, thus harming society's interests. Nevertheless, some unrepentant trade union members have regarded these wrongdoings as acts of caring for and protecting the interests of workers.

We do not protest but strongly support those having high incomes earned on the basis of decency—earned through their own labor output, product quality, and labor efficiency.

Nguyen Van Linh Speech, Part 4

BK1910083988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Fourth part of CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's speech at the 17 October afternoon session of the Sixth Congress of the Vietnamese Trade Unions held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi—recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, to fulfill their responsibility in the new stage of the revolution the trade unions themselves must renovate the contents and methods of their operation and renovate their organization and cadres. I agree on the points about renovating trade union activities as presented in the report submitted to this congress. I wish, however, to stress certain points, as follows:

First, the sixth party congress set forth the strategic policy of developing the multicomponent economy. Consequently, the trade unions' targets for organization and motivation must be broadened further than before. Trade union activities, far from being limited within the contingent of cadres, workers, and state employees, should also extend to private and foreign-funded enterprises and industrial production, construction, and transportation cooperatives. We must do away with

bigoted prejudices resulting in discrimination against laborers who are not on the state payroll. To adapt themselves to these changes the trade unions should study organizational forms and operational methods suited to the characteristics of these economic configurations. The name of the confederation of trade unions itself should also be changed to reflect the new effort, and I think "Vietnam General Federation of Labor Unions" [toongr lieen dqoanf lao dqoongj vietj nam] should be adopted as the new name.

Second, the trade unions must fully reflect their independent character in terms of organization. This is the condition for the trade unions to further develop their role and work efficiency in the system of proletarian dictatorship. Trade union activities, by their nature, are not independent of other organizations in the system of proletarian dictatorship. But as far as their functions and operational methods are concerned, trade unions do not entirely resemble the other organizations. By clearly defining and fully putting into practice their functions and operational methods, the trade unions will surely be able to ensure their organizational independence. This requires not only efforts on the part of the trade unions themselves but also the responsibility of party and state organs. Efforts must come from both sides. The trade unions themselves must be more active and dynamic in their work, especially in discharging their functions of protecting the working people's interests and participating in the management, control, and supervision of the activities of state management organs. To do this we need not only correct political awareness, the requisite capability, and pure virtues and ethics—which are very important criteria—but also, as required in many cases, courage, perseverance, and determination in the struggle against the negative forces of management. The trade unions' role as a gainsayer is called for in many necessary relations. However, as this has not been observed, people sometimes ridicule the trade unions, saying that they are an organization which eats and speaks in the wake of others or which serves as the fifth wheel. We demand that the trade unions have their own independent opinions rather than leaning on party committee echelons and tying themselves to management organs. Naturally, organizational independence is far different from the concept of organizational opposition. The trade unions cannot be a detached organization of the trade unionism type or an organization which follows the backward masses.

Third, along with streamlining the apparatus and organization, the trade unions must vigorously renovate their operational methods. With a party in power, not only the activities conducted by the party and state organs but also those carried out by mass societies, including the trade unions, are often heavily tainted with bureaucratism. At present, a red tape approach to work is fairly prevalent among trade unions at various levels. Instead of going to the grass-roots to study the situation and meet and talk to the masses, officials perform their work chiefly through memorandums, directives, and all too

many meetings. In many cases, bureaucratic higher echelons rely on the information provided by bureaucratic lower echelons to issue orders and decisions. As a result of this, the policies set forth are unrealistic, activities are carried out belatedly, and work bears a heavy imprint of formalism. These are important causes of the weakening role of the trade unions. We must frankly admit that although our trade unions have a large number of members, they are generally weak and poor in quality. Many trade union cells seldom carry out activities, and when they do, it is for form's sake with limited and uninteresting contents. Meanwhile, trade union cadres at higher levels rarely attend activities of union members to help them change the situation.

I suggest that in the future, trade unions at all levels should renovate their work methods along the line of considering the grass roots as the theater of operation and union members as the targets for motivation, persuasion, and education. Only in this way will the viewpoints and policies of the party and state as well as the decisions of the trade unions reach the masses and be translated into a great source of material strength with which to successfully carry out the tasks set forth. Only by doing so will the trade unions be able to stand firm among the masses and their prestige be upheld to match the confidence and affection felt by the latter.

Fourth, attention should be given to satisfactory training, fostering, and employing of trade union cadres. The central task of the socialist revolution is to build the economy, and this requirement must be thoroughly reflected in cadre work performed by the trade unions. Today, trade union cadres can no longer be expected to operate merely with zeal and general exhortations. Instead, they must be equipped with a certain amount of knowledge of occupational skills and economic management. Also, an understanding of matters concerning psychology, sociology, and the law, especially public law, is very necessary. We do not require that trade union cadres have the same professional expertise as that of specialists or managers, but it will be difficult for them to fulfill their tasks satisfactorily unless they have a minimum knowledge of the professional field in which they operate. Along this line, it is necessary to expand various forms of formal and informal, school and on-the-job, short and long-term training and to constantly enhance the quality and methods of training in a spirit of renovation.

Leading cadres of the trade unions do not necessarily have to be party members, but it is mandatory that they have matured from the grass-roots or through the trade union movement. This requirement ensures that they are familiar with the actual work and deeply understand the life of the laboring people. For the same reason, it is necessary to increase the number of semiprofessional trade union cadres, especially at the grass-roots, this will help lighten the organization and facilitate efforts to closely monitor the actual situation. At the same time, plans should be worked out to send on a rotation basis

cadres from higher levels to local and grass-roots positions, and conversely, cadres at the grass-roots level may be assigned to help higher echelons, probably the standing bodies of trade union secretariats, for a certain period of time before returning to their old units.

From within the trade union movement, it is necessary to select workers and union members with promising prospects for reinforcing the contingent of trade union cadres while identifying outstanding trade union cadres and grooming them to become leading and managerial cadres of the party and state.

Nguyen Van Linh Speech, Part 5

BK1910131788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Fifth and last part of CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's speech at the 17 October afternoon session of Sixth Congress of the Vietnamese Trade Unions held at Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi—recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, it is the duty not only of the working class and laboring people to build strong and firm trade unions but also of our party and state. In the past years, despite some definite efforts, the party and state still had many shortcomings with respect to the trade union movement. The weaknesses in trade unions activities which you mention in your reports are caused to a large extent by the party leadership and state management. Allow me to skip these points because they have been covered quite adequately in the sixth party congress resolution and the report of the VCTU Executive Committee at this congress.

It is obvious that the difficult and complex socio-economic situation has exerted a great impact on the trade union movement. Life and employment, democracy and social justice have emerged as important factors that come before ideology and sentiment for cadres, workers, and civil servants.

We understand that it is no simple work to overcome these problems, which cannot be resolved in one or two days. It is worthy of mention that if the party and state had shown more concern and responsibility for workers, and taken more resolute action, what happened would not have happened, and the workers' burden would have been alleviated. For example, you mentioned that grain has not been distributed and wages have not been paid on time; increases in pay are slower than inflation; the situation of education and public health has seriously deteriorated; there has been no satisfactory treatment policy toward skilled workers and experts, and so forth. I think that from these problems raised in various statements and petitions by the delegates to various congresses at all levels, the party and state must draw necessary conclusions and take vigorous measures to improve the situation.

As regards the state responsibility to trade unions, Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, will speak about it later. Here, I would like to say a few words about the party leadership over trade unions. The party is somewhat weak in this respect and has not met the requirements.

First of all, party committee echelons must further enhance their role of leadership over trade unions. The party provides political leadership by making its lines and policies thoroughly understood by the laboring masses, gives its views on the guidelines and contents of trade union work, supervises and controls implementation, and recommends key cadres to trade unions for selection and proper election on its behalf.

The party exercises its leadership mainly through promoting the role of party members operating in the trade unions. Party members must serve as active nuclei in the work of educating and persuading the laboring masses, form the core in the implementation of the tasks of production and work at the grassroots, and set a good example of quality and morality in the daily life. The party will neither intervene generally nor specifically in the trade union work, nor do it in place of the trade unions. At the same time, the party will not slacken leadership nor unconditionally entrust the trade unions with all tasks.

Party committee echelons will periodically work with the standing and executive committees of trade unions, and meet and hold dialogue with the collectives of workers and civil servants in order to listen to their feelings and petitions, and answer their questions.

Then, I would like to ask party committee echelons to pay more attention to recruiting more party members among workers, especially those directly engaged in production. In the past few years, the number of party members newly recruited among workers only accounted for 7 or 8 percent of the total number of recruits annually. This is too low a percentage. We must quickly change this situation.

Finally, a fundamental problem of immediate as well as long-term significance is that the party and the state must cooperate with the trade unions in speeding up the elaboration and promulgation of the resolution on the building of the working class, the new trade union law, the labor law and other legal documents relating to the working people and answering the needs of the revolution in the new stage.

Dear comrades, the sixth national congress of trade union delegates is an important event in the political life of the working class and the laboring people. The delegates have looked straight at the real situation and have set forth measures to overcome problems in order to advance the trade union movement. In the wake of the congress, the most important issue is to organize well the implementation and rekindle the mass movement for

revolutionary acts of workers and civil servants in order to fulfill the tasks set forth by the trade union congress and make great contributions to the common revolutionary cause of the entire country.

With such an expectation, I wish the congress great success! May the delegates enjoy good health and happiness! [applause]

3d Day of Congress Reported

BK2010095588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 19 Oct 88

["Station Correspondent's Diary" on the third day of the Sixth Congress of Vietnamese Trade Unions]

[Summary] Today, delegates to the Sixth Congress of Vietnamese Trade Unions heard more statements by the representatives of trade union delegations from provinces and sectors on pressing problems related to the livelihood of workers and civil servants as well as the activities of trade unions at the grass-roots level.

Also at today's session, foreign delegations continued their statements greeting the congress, expressing solidarity with and warm support for the Vietnamese working class, workers, and people. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi attended and heard all the statements.

In this morning's session, Vietnamese correspondents took advantage of a break to get an interview from Chairman Do Muoi. "Comrade Do Muoi gladly answered the correspondents' questions about such issues as to how the Council of Ministers and the trade unions will resolve the employment problem for workers, what will they do for the livelihood of workers and civil servants in the face of the current escalating prices of commodities in the market, and what will be the Council of Ministers' future relations with the trade unions to resolve problems and care for the laboring people.

"Comrade Do Muoi said: Faced with the current difficult socioeconomic situation, in the spirit of using the people as a base, the Council of Ministers together with various echelons and mass organizations including the trade unions, will take measures to gradually overcome the situation."

Following the statements and greetings by various Vietnamese and foreign delegates, the delegates heard a report on the election of a new executive committee of the sixth confederation of trade unions. "All the delegates were elated at the results of the open and democratic election of 155 comrades to the new executive committee." Then, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Central Committee and former chairman of the VCTU [Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions], spoke of the workers' movement and the current activities of trade union organization.

Due to the limited air time, we are unable to report all the activities on the third day of the congress. Tomorrow, the sixth congress of Vietnamese trade unions will continue its work.

Renovation of Activities Needed

*BK2010042688 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 19 Oct 88*

[Text] Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, honorable chairman of the VFF Central Committee and former chairman of the Vietnam General Federation of Labor Unions [VGFLU] opened this afternoon session—in the third working day—of the Sixth Congress of the Vietnamese Trade Unions with a speech in which he, in his capacity as a long-time trade union cadre, noted with satisfaction the fact that the congress has talked a lot about the need to renovate trade union activities and to seek ways to solve the difficulties now confronting the welfare of cadres, workers, and civil servants.

While analyzing the situation leading to difficulties now encountered in production and life, especially the wage system that lacks incentives for workers and makes their lives more difficult, many delegates brought forth suggestions on how to iron out difficulties at the grassroots. They also asked the state to promptly work out policies to tackle difficulties now confronting production.

After a break for refreshments, trade union delegates of Yugoslavia, of the South Pacific Trade Union Cooperation Committee, and of Afghanistan, Angola, Australia, Thailand, and the Philippines extended their greetings to the congress and expressed the sentiments of the working class and other toilers in their countries toward the working class and other toilers in Vietnam.

Nguyen Named Labor Unions Chairman

*BK2010064588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 20 Oct 88*

[Text] According to the "Voice of Vietnam" radio correspondent, the Vietnam General Federation of Labor Unions [VGFLU] held its first meeting yesterday

evening to elect 15 comrades to the VGFLU Secretariat. Comrade Nguyen Van Tu, alternate member of the party Central Committee, was elected chairman while Comrades Duong Xuan An and Cu Thi Hau were elected vice chairpersons of the VGFLU. The meeting also elected a 11-member VGFLU Inspection Commission with Comrade Cu Thi Hau, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice chairperson of the VGFLU, as its head.

Nguyen Van Linh at Hanoi Painting Exhibition

*BK1710040488 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 16 Oct 88*

[Excerpts] On the morning of 16 October, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, CPV Central Committee general secretary, presided over the opening of a painting exhibition in Hanoi titled "Burning With Love." The exhibition was held at the Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture. The one-man exhibition was organized by artist Ngoc Linh with the assistance of the Fine Arts Department. [passage omitted]

This is the fourth time Ngoc Linh has put his paintings on display in Hanoi and the first time for a painting exhibition of this kind to be single-handedly organized by an artist, using his own money and the new operating procedures set forth by the Fine Arts Department to create conditions for artists to introduce their works to the public.

After touring the exhibition hall, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh jotted down his impressions in the visitors' book as follows: Though I have lived to be more than 70 years old, today, after attending artist Ngoc Linh's painting exhibition titled "Burning With Love," it seems to me that my heart and mind are still burning with enthusiasm and love.

Before leaving the exhibition hall, the comrade general secretary had a cordial talk with artist Ngoc Linh and many other cultural and artistic workers there. The comrade praised the artist and expressed the hope that he would turn out new works, thus making a worthy contribution to enriching our people and nation's fine arts treasure.

Australia

Senior Soviet Diplomat Denies KGB Role

BK1910110188 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0803 GMT 19 Oct 88

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] The man accused of being the senior Soviet spy in Australia and the South Pacific has rejected the claim as ridiculous. The number 2 man in the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, Mr Valeriy Zemskov, called a news conference at the embassy today following the allegation from the READER'S DIGEST magazine that he was part of a network of spies—the Special Reserve—known only to the Soviet Communist Party Politburo. Radio Australia's Graeme Dobell reports:

[Begin recording] [Dobell] The minister counselor of the Soviet Embassy was using less than diplomatic language. The idea that he was a senior spy was, Mr Zemskov said, silly, ridiculous and preposterous. It was a crazy allegation harking back to the stone age of the cold war. The claim by a senior writer of the READER'S DIGEST, is that Mr Zemskov is part of a special network of spies that includes diplomats, bankers and academics. That claim has been picked up by opposition Liberal member of Parliament, Mr Ken Aldred, who says his sources in the Australian intelligence confirm that Mr Zemskov is a spy. Mr Aldred says Mr Zemskov is a KGB colonel responsible for hostile intelligence in Australia and throughout the South Pacific:

[Aldred] Certainly he was one of the 50 hostile intelligence officers named in the ASIO [Australian Security Intelligence Organization] report, or identified in the ASIA report of last year, and there would have to be a very real concern about what he is doing, because there is no doubt that he would be running the hostile intelligence operation here for the Soviets in a way very damaging to Australia, collecting data, no doubt, of a military nature and economic-commercial nature and also of a political nature.

[Dobell] Mr Zemskov said he was not too worried about the allegations, the publicity might even draw attention to his work in fostering Soviet-Australian relations. Here is how the Soviet diplomat replied at the start of his news conference:

[Zemskov] I am not a member of the KGB. I am not being employed to collect all sorts of intelligence around the South Pacific, and I am not a full colonel of the KGB—of course it comes from my previous statement that I do not belong to that [word indistinct] organization. And, of course, the Liberal member of Parliament who said so could have been more generous to give me a somewhat higher rank. [laughter] Anyway, I would rather leave that (?particular) question. Well, one more thing that I want to tell you, and that is to cover all other

angles. I am not acting for any other socialist countries in this area, and I am not acting as a double agent for the CIA, or ASIO, or MI5, MI6 or any other secret services.

[Dobell] Mr Aldred claims the Australian Government won't act against Soviet spies because it wants to conclude an agreement providing port facilities for Soviet fishing boats. Canberra says the agreement would have to be linked to long-term contracts for sales of Australian commodities such as wheat. Mr Zemskov says details of the fishing agreement are still being thrashed out, but he is confident it will be signed:

[Zemskov] The agreement is so well balanced it will take into account all interests (?around). But I cannot really see any possibility for anyone to benefit from the agreement not coming into effect. Actually, we have quite a generous response from the business world in this country who are willing and prepared to enter into all sorts of joint ventures with us in fisheries. [end recording]

Soviets Offer To Conduct Geological Survey

BK2010093588 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] The Soviet Academy of Sciences has offered to carry out a geological survey of the ocean floor around Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and Tonga. A geophysicist with the academy, Mr (Valeriy Dorazinin), told Radio Fiji the ocean survey would include the use of two manned-submersibles which can operate at depths up to 6,000 meters.

He added that all data collected from the survey would be made available to the countries involved. The Soviet offer includes training on the research ship for geologists from island countries.

Radio Fiji said that New Zealand had given conditional approval to the proposal, but Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and Tonga have yet to respond.

Evans on Protest to SRV Over Death Sentence

BK2010093388 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Australia is to protest to Vietnam against death sentences passed on two Buddhist monks. (Thuy Chuy Tri) and (Thich Tri Su) were charged with carrying out subversive activities in 1984 along with 19 others.

Australia's foreign minister, Senator Evans, has told Parliament that Australian diplomats in Hanoi would be making urgent representations to the Vietnamese Government. The minister reiterated the Australian Government's complete opposition to capital punishment.

New Zealand

Fishing Quotas for Japan, ROK, USSR Cut
*BK2010053688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0526 GMT
20 Oct 88*

[Text] Wellington, Oct 20 (AFP)—The New Zealand Government said Thursday that fishing quotas allocated to Japan, South Korea and the Soviet Union would be cut by 29 percent.

But Fisheries Minister Colin Moyle said the Soviet Union would be allowed greater access to New Zealand's 200-mile (320-kilometre) fisheries zone because it was withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan.

"Previously, the Soviet Union was restricted to fishing in the sub-Antarctic region, but this restriction has now been lifted," he said.

"The change is in recognition of the Soviets' withdrawal from Afghanistan."

Mr. Moyle said allocations were made to the three nations only after domestic capacity was calculated and provided for.

He said the reductions to foreign licensed fleets for the year ending September 30, 1989, reflected the increased requirements of the New Zealand domestic fleet.

The amount offered to overseas vessels would now be 52,000 tonnes and represented 8.6 percent of the total quota available.

A Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries official said quota figures for each country would not be made public until negotiations were completed.

Vanuatu

Court Asks Lini To Withdraw Statement
*BK1910095588 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 19 Oct 88*

[Text] Vanuatu's Court of Appeals has asked the prime minister, Father Walter Lini, to withdraw a media statement in which he said by-elections would be held for 23 vacant seats in Parliament before the end of the year.

The seats became vacant in July after the prime minister's rival, Mr Barak Sope, and other opposition members were expelled from Parliament. The Court of Appeal is currently hearing three cases challenging the validity of the expulsion. In their ruling, the appeal court judges said the prime minister should not have announced plans for the by-elections before the court had decided whether the seats were vacant.

A spokesman for Father Lini said the prime minister would issue a statement clarifying his comments.

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